

RADICAL REFORMS FOR INDIA PROPOSED IN OFFICIAL PLAN

Establishment Of Responsible Government Embodied In Momentous Document

GREATER FREEDOM

More Local Control And Power To Provincial Legislatures Provided

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 5.—The momentous proposals for the establishment of responsible government in India are now published. The document was signed at Simla on April 22 by Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy of India.

It is based on a joint investigation of nearly six months' duration in pursuance of the pledge given by the British War Cabinet on August 20 last year that substantial steps should be taken as soon as possible in the direction of the policy then announced; namely, "The gradual development of a self-governing institution with a view to progressive realization of responsible government for India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Principal Features Of Plan

The outstanding features of the proposals are: firstly, the completion of the edifice of local self-government in India; secondly, a considerable measure of responsibility in various fields to the provincial legislatures, which will be mainly composed of directly elected representatives with as broad a franchise as possible under the conditions existing in India; thirdly, the Vice-regal Legislature is to be bifurcated, the second chamber being called the Council of State; fourthly, the provision of machinery for periodic inquiry for considering whether further subjects can be transferred to popular control; fifthly, the setting up of a select committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs; sixthly, inquiry into the constitution and working of the Secretary, Council and India Office; seventhly, the creation of Indian Privy Council and a Council of Indian princes.

The proposals to which the Government of India and the Council of India have concurred are published not as definitely adopted in all their details by the War Cabinet but for the purposes of discussion and criticism.

The report emphasises the complexity and difficulty of the India problem, testifies to the courage, patience and high purpose with which the existing edifice of the Government of India has been built up and to the hearty and genuine sympathy of the people of India with the cause of the Allies, to which India has so largely contributed.

Allied Aims Compel Reforms

The report shows that the declarations of British and American statesmen regarding the liberalising of the aims of the Allies have given new force and vitality to the growing demand among the progressive sections of Indians for self-government.

The report proposes that the provinces of India shall have the largest measure of independence of the Government of India compatible with the due discharge by the latter of its responsibilities. The devolution shall take the form of giving the responsibility in certain subjects, to be known as Transferred Subjects: namely, those affording most opportunity for local knowledge and social service, those in which Indians are keenly interested, those in which mistakes would not be irreparable and those most needing development.

In a letter to the Times Lord Sydenham says that where he differs from Sir Valentine Chirol is that, as the only class of Indians which is influential at the present time is working strenuously to destroy the one safeguard of peace in India, he gravely distrusts any experiment which would place power in its hands. There is not yet the smallest democratic basis in India on which parliamentary institutions can rest. He fully agrees with Sir Valentine Chirol that a progressive policy is necessary and he will support far reaching reforms in the Indian Government and the India Office.

Wilson Again Sums Up Aims For Which Allies Fight

Reign Of Law On Consent Of Governed Is Their Substance, President Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, July 4.—Speaking at Washington's Tomb, at Mount Vernon today, President Wilson said: "Gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps and fellow citizens:

"I am happy to draw apart with you to this quiet place of old counsel in order to speak a little of the meaning of this day of our nation's independence. This place seems very still and remote. It is as serene and untouched by the hurry of the world as it was in those great days long ago when General Washington was here and held his leisurely conference with the men who were to be associated with him in the creation of a nation. From these gentle slopes they looked out upon the world and saw it whole, saw it with the light of the future upon it, saw it with modern eyes that turned away from the past, which men of liberated spirits could no longer endure.

"It is for this reason that we cannot feel even here, in the immediate presence of this sacred tomb, that this is a place of death. It was the place of achievement. A great promise that was meant for all mankind was here given plan and reality. The associations by which we are here surrounded are the inspiring associations of that noble death which is only a glorious consummation. From this green hillside we also ought to be able to see with comprehending eyes that world that lies about us and should conceive anew the purposes that must set men free.

Washington Acted For A People
"It is significant—significant of their own character and purpose and of the influences they were setting

afloat—that Washington and his associates, like the barons at Runnymede, spoke and acted not for a class but for a people. It has been left for us to see to it that it shall be understood that they spoke and acted not for a single people only but for all mankind. They were thinking not of themselves and of the material interests which centered in the little groups of landowners, merchants and men of affairs with whom they were accustomed to act in Virginia and the colonies to the north and south thereof, but of a people which wished to be done with classes and special interests and the authority of men whom they had not themselves chosen to rule over them.

"They entertained no private purpose, desired no peculiar privilege. They were consciously planning that men of every class should be free and America a place to which men of every nation might resort who wished to share with them the rights and privileges of free men, and we take our cue from them, do we not? We intend what they intended.

Again Fight For Freedom

"We here, in America, believe our participation in this present war to be only the fruition of what they planted. Our case differs from theirs only in this: that it is our inestimable privilege to concert with men out of every nation what shall make not only the liberties of America secure but the liberties of every other people as well. We are happy in the thought that we are permitted to do what they would have done had they been in our place. There must now be settled once for all what was settled for America in the great age upon whose inspiration we

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LIANG SHIH-YI HERE, EN ROUTE TO SOUTH

Entertained By Business Men; Sails For Hongkong On Empress Today

Liang Shih-yi, former Minister of Finance, sails from Shanghai today on the Empress of Japan, going to Hongkong. He will join his son and daughter, both of whom are returning from school in America, on board the ship.

The former official arrived here yesterday morning and was entertained at tiffin at the Chamber of Commerce by Chu Pao-san and other prominent business men. In the afternoon he was guest at a reception given by the Chinese Bank Association at 4 Hongkong Road. Mr. Liang expects to go north again in about a month.

Liang To Form New Bank

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Peking, July 4.—(Delayed) owing to total interruption between Tientsin and Peking, Liang Shih-yi and Chen Yu-chung, Chairman of the Peking Chamber of Commerce, recently called a meeting, which was attended by thirty prominent merchants, at which they proposed to establish a new bank called The Five Races Commercial Bank, with branches throughout the country, for the promotion of industry and commerce. It is understood that sufficient capital has already been subscribed. A meeting will be held today to make the final arrangements and fix the date for the inauguration of the Bank.

BRITAIN MAY ASK CHINA TO POSTPONE IRON DEAL

Government Is Urged To Act In Molingkuan Grant To Japanese

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 2.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Sir Charles Hobhouse, Lord Robert Cecil promised to consider the question of making representations to China in order to insure delay to the final grant to the Japanese of the Feng Huan Shan iron mine concession until full consideration of British interests was assured.

AMERICAN TRANSPORT IS SUNK IN WAR ZONE

Former German Liner Torpedoed But Has No Passengers On Board

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, July 6.—The transport Covington, formerly the steamer Cincinnati (16,639 tons, Hamburg-America Line), has been sunk in the war zone. Six of the crew are missing. There were no passengers on board.

PEACE IMPOSSIBLE NOW, DECLARES MR. BRANTING

Democracy Allies Represent Must First Be Saved, Says Swedish Socialist Leader

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 5.—The Internationalist Socialist leader Mr. Branting, interviewed in Paris, said that at the present time it was impossible to talk peace. It was first necessary to save the democracy which the Allies represented.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS DEMAND QUICK PEACE

Therefore Won't Vote Budget For Present Government, Says Scheidemann

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 4.—If Herr Scheidemann's threat that the Socialists will not vote for the budget is carried out it will be the first time during the war that the German Majority Socialists have not voted the credits.

In the course of his speech Herr Scheidemann, after urging that Germany should take the initiative to secure the stoppage of air-raids on open towns, bitterly complained that Baron von Kuhlmann, after saying on June 25 what all Germany knew, namely, that the war will never be ended by military operations, beat a hasty retreat next day before Main Headquarters. "We desire a Government that knows its own mind and can bring peace quickly. We therefore cannot vote the budget."

Vice-Chancellor von Payer affected to take Herr Scheidemann's declaration as a threat only.

Marines Rest In French Village On Way To Front



A regiment of American marines resting in a picturesque French village during their long hike to the front lines.

House Resolution Empowers Wilson To Take Over Lines

Measure Passed For Government Control Of Telegraph And Telephone Systems

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, July 5.—The House of Representatives has passed a joint resolution authorizing President Wilson to take over the telegraph and telephone lines.

Wells Fargo Offices In Far East To Close

Business Here To Be Taken Over By American Express Company

Consolidation of the business of the American Express Company and Wells Fargo Express Company, the closing of the Wells Fargo branch here and the return of the Americans employed by the latter company in Shanghai to the United States are the results of cable instructions from the home offices yesterday. Other Wells Fargo offices in the Orient will also be closed.

The combining of the two companies here follows the similar plan going into operation in the United States July 1. The consolidation is a war measure aimed to prevent duplication of equipment and to promote efficiency in the transportation of war materials. The closing of the Wells Fargo Shanghai offices comes after an existence of nine months. All business will be taken over by the American Express Company which opened but a few weeks ago.

Austrian Harvest Damaged By Storms

Violent Rain And Snow Causes Havoc To Potatoes And Grains

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Zurich, July 5.—The anxiety with regard to the harvest, which has begun in Austria-Hungary, has reached a climax owing to violent rains everywhere in Austria-Hungary and snowstorms and severe frosts in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Dalmatia. Great damage has been done to crops, including potatoes.

CZERNIN MAY COME BACK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 4.—A telegram from Vienna states that Count Czernin had a lengthy audience with the Emperor of Austria and subsequently a conference with Baron Burian.

The Neue Freie Presse shadows the reinstatement of Count Czernin as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Weather

Hot, with thundershowers threatening. The maximum temperature yesterday was 82.6 and the minimum 77.5, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 87.3 and 68.4.

BRITISH VICTORY IN SOMME REGION BLOW TO ENEMY

Three Divisions Reduced To Wraith In One Morning's Fighting

1,500 MEN TAKEN

Four Miles Of Front Conquered In Less Than Two Hours

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 6.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning: "We took a few prisoners in patrol encounters in the neighborhood of Ypres."

The hostile artillery has been active between Villers-Bretonneux and the Ancre.

London, July 5.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

The number of prisoners captured in our operations yesterday in the region of the Somme and in the subsequent counter-attacks made by the Germans exceeds 1,500, including forty officers.

There has been an hostile artillery bombardment at Scherpenberg.

Aviation.—Our aeroplanes co-operated successfully in the attack on the 4th southward of the Somme by heavily bombing the German positions throughout the previous night and by using their machine-guns and dropping bombs from low altitudes on enemy troops and transports during the actual operation.

We destroyed eleven machines and drove down ten out of control. Four British machines engaged in that area are missing. All engaged on other parts of the front returned.

We dropped 33 tons of bombs on the 4th and during the following night.

German Admit Defeat
(By wire)—A German official communiqué reports:

Southward of the Somme the enemy penetrated the village and Wood of Hamel. Our counter-attack frustrated his attack eastward of Hamel.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

The total number of prisoners taken in our successful operations yesterday in the region of the Somme exceeds 1,500. Some German field-guns, 100 machine-guns and a number of trench mortars have already been counted.

A counter-attack against our new positions eastward of Hamel was entirely repulsed.

We carried out a successful raid in the Beaumont-Hamel sector and repulsed an attempted raid in the neighborhood of Strazeele.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reported last evening:

Our operation this morning in the neighborhood of Villers-Bretonneux was one of the most successful of its kind in this war. It followed exactly the lines laid down in advance. The ground offered considerable odds to the defenders yet in less than two hours the whole four miles of front was in our hands.

Three Divisions Cut To Pieces

Our entire casualties were hardly a third of the number of prisoners captured and we reduced three divisions of German troops to a mere wraith of what they had been this morning.

The features of the attack were the forethought and completeness of its preparation, the triumphant use of tanks, which, maneuvering in an admirable way, sprang a surprise upon the enemy.

Considering the large number of dead, the haul of 1,500 prisoners exceeds expectations, even though it includes a battalion commander and the greater part of his command.

A preparatory raid with bombs on Hamel contributed largely to keep down our casualties.

The enemy's attention was distracted by three distinct attacks launched north of the river, which kept his guns busy. Nearly a hundred men and some guns were captured in these attacks, which completely deceived the enemy with regard to what was happening across the river.

The German divisions engaged

which suffered most heavily were the 43rd, 77th and 13th. The latter is a new division on this front, having recently been moved from Loos. Credit To Australians

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

Our operation this morning southward of the Somme was completely successful. It was carried out by the Australians, assisted by some detachments of American troops supported by tanks and held. We gained possession of the Bois de Vaire, Bois de Hamel, and Hamel village.

In conjunction with this operation the Australians attacked eastward of Villers-sur-Ancres with complete success. Our lines were advanced 500 yards on a front of 1,300 yards.

The prisoners captured in these operations exceed a thousand, besides many machine-guns and other material.

Aviation.—The weather was cloudy and the activity of the enemy slight. We destroyed six enemy aeroplanes and drove down four others out of control.

During the day and night we dropped sixteen tons of bombs on the railway junctions at Lille, Courtrai and elsewhere. All our machines returned.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reported earlier yesterday:

The operation this morning at Villers-Brétonneux was carried out by the Australians, assisted by tanks, the object being to remedy the awkward indentation in our line northeast of Villers-Brétonneux resulting from the German drive in March last, the filling up of which will carry our front in a direct line through Hamel to the Somme.

In addition to the village of Hamel we captured two small woods south of the village and pressed up to the high ground southeast of it, aligning a new front with trenches fronting Villers-Brétonneux and putting our new front for four miles on, practically, a level stretch of ground falling steeply to the river at the northeastern end, a very great improvement on the old line.

At the same time an advance was made on the north side of the river between the Somme and Acre, thus completing the improvement of our line for nearly five miles.

Little Activity For French

Paris, July 5.—The official communiqué issued this evening reported:

The moderate reciprocal artillery-firing has been more lively south of the Aisne, particularly in the regions of Cully and Mont Gobert. We carried out a raid west of Buzenval and brought back some prisoners.

The official communiqué issued this afternoon reported:

Our detachments and patrols operating between Montdidier and the Oise, in Champagne, on the right of the Meuse and in Lorraine each brought back prisoners.

The official communiqué issued last evening reported:

There has been artillery activity between the Oise and the Aisne in the region of St. Pierre Aigle.

SUSPICIOUS NOTE ISSUE PEKING'S LATEST PLAN

Loan From Bank Of Chosen For Yen 50,000,000 In New Currency Reported

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, July 7.—The Peking Leader is reliably informed that the Government is about to put on the market eight million gold yen worth of notes. A loan has been contracted with the Bank of Chosen for this amount which will be kept by the bank as a reserve for the Chinese Government. The notes will be distributed through the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications, each yen being worth fifty dollar cents.

By this scheme the Central Government hopes to redeem the notes of the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications at the current rates of exchange.

The regulations governing the issue of this new currency consist of barely half-a-dozen articles, which will soon be promulgated.

Commenting on the scheme the Peking Leader asks what is its real meaning and purpose. Ostensibly the new currency is intended to redeem the depreciated Government bank notes. If it is anticipated that such a move will improve the value of the notes the scheme is bound to fail, for the new issue will only unhinge public confidence and further depreciate the value of the depreciated notes. "Each note is said to be worth fifty dollar cents. Can China repay the loan at the same rate or must she refund the actual current or normal values?"

Allies Don't Concede German Military Use Of Limburg Railway

Reuter's Agency War Service

The Hague, July 5.—The Allies' Legations have issued a statement emphasizing that the associated Powers never contemplated conceding the transit of military supplies over the Limburg railway.

Norwegian Ship Loss In June 26,000 Tons

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 5.—Twenty Norwegian vessels totalling 26,233 tons, were lost in June owing to the war.

BRITISH RAIDS CAUSE ALARM IN GERMANY

Allied Superiority In Air Proved
After Week Of Intense
Fighting

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 5.—There has been a week of intense fighting in the air, the outstanding features of which have been the abnormally high percentage of German machines destroyed by the British and the increasingly menacing portent of British air raids over Germany, whose larger and most distant cities are now in constant fear of attack. This is occasioning rapidly spreading anxiety and alarm throughout Germany.

The new British Independent Flying Force has been especially conspicuous by a series of heavy and telling blows against the big industrial centers in the Rhine provinces.

Our airmen have also been vigorously and daringly taking the offensive against the vital enemy sea station on the Belgian coast.

Air Ministry official.—This morning our aeroplanes heavily attacked the railway station at Coblenz. Observation was difficult owing to clouds.

They also successfully attacked Saarbrücken, where we brought down one of the aeroplanes which attacked us and drove down another.

All our machines returned.

London, July 5.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

During July 1 and 3 our aeroplanes dropped 15 and a half tons of bombs. Fires were started at Bruges and also at Varsenaire aerodrome. Bombs were observed among the sheds, hangars and warehouses and on the Marie Aelter aerodrome and also the lock-gates at Zebrugge and the sheds and warehouses on the quay at Ostend.

At the same time an advance was made on the north side of the river between the Somme and Acre, thus completing the improvement of our line for nearly five miles.

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KUHLMANN LIBEL SUIT TO BE HEARD IN CAMERA

German Foreign Minister Brings
Action Against Editor Who
Charged Immorality

Reuter's Agency War Service

Amsterdam, July 5.—The action for libel taken by Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, against Herr Lohann, the Editor of the Deutsche Zeitung, and Herr Duncke, the Editor of the Allgemeine Blattler, for allegations concerning his immorality at Bukharest, has opened.

The judge asked the accused to settle the matter by a loyal explanation. Herr Lohann said that he did not desire to wash dirty linen in the sight of the enemy countries but his article had a political aim, namely, the removal of Baron von Kuhlmann as he was harmful from a political point of view. Therefore, if Baron von Kuhlmann promised to resign shortly he was prepared to assure him that he did not intend to affront him in his private capacity. Herr Duncke concurred. The judge said it was impossible for Baron von Kuhlmann to give such a promise.

The Court decided to sit in private because publicity would endanger the security of the State.

Germany Afflicted By Spanish Epidemic

Fever Spreads In Many Cities
Causing Loss To Big
Factories

Reuter's Agency War Service

Amsterdam, July 4.—The German newspapers report that the Spanish epidemic is widely spreading and serious cases are increasing in numerous centers, including Bremen and Hamburg.

The Frankfurter Zeitung states that in some factories in Frankfurt one-third to one-half of the workers have been stricken down by the epidemic.

GOVERNMENT TRUST FOR BRITISH COTTON

Chairman Of Growers' Association
Advocates That As Best
Solution For Future

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 3.—At the annual meeting of the British Cotton Growing Association the chairman, Mr. Howarth, said that the future of cotton growing within the Empire is uncertain. It might be left to ordinary commercial enterprise, taken over by a Government department or become a Government trust. He favored the last named course.

Lord Derby was re-elected President of the Association.

Japan Will Bear Share Of War, Ishii Pledges

Conveys Message Of Friendship
From His People To Those
Of America

Reuter's Agency War Service

New York, July 4.—The Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Ishii, speaking at Fairhaven, Massachusetts, pledged that Japan would continue to take her full share in the war as she judged would conduce most efficiently to its success. He characterized the rumor of a possible rapprochement between Japan and Germany as a fine specimen of German intrigue designed to separate the Allies. It betrayed utter ignorance of the character of the Japanese.

He delivered a message from the People of Japan to the People of the United States:

"We trust you and we love you and, if you will let us, we will walk by your side in loyal good fellowship down all the coming years."

CONSORTIUM ADVANCE REGARDED AS ERROR

Payment Of Another ¥10,000,000
To Peking Government Only
More Water Through Sieve

Reuter's Agency War Service

Peking, July 4.—The Consortium Bankers have today informed the Government that they have received authority from their respective head offices, which in turn have been permitted by their Governments, to make a further advance on the Reorganization Loan; and it is understood that the sum of ¥10,000,000 will be handed over on Monday next by the Yokohama Specie Bank, acting on behalf of the Consortium. It is understood that the payment will be made here in Peking.

Not a little comment has already been aroused by this decision on the part of the Governments of the respective members of the Consortium, for, of all things that the Chinese Government needs just at this moment, it does not need money to squander, and there is absolutely no guarantee that it will not be squandered. No stipulation has been made as to the uses to which the money is to be applied, no supervision is to be exercised as to the spending of it, and it is safe to say that within a few weeks' time it will have vanished into thin air. It is practically a hint to the Government that it can go on fighting for a few weeks longer. That is certainly the view that is already being taken of the transaction in Chinese unofficial circles, and the point of view is even more unsatisfactory, for there it is held that this forthcoming payment is clearly intended as a vote of confidence of the Government.

This vote of confidence trick is being used in order to affect public and private opinion. Already it is being used by the Prime Minister's party to boost up the Prime Minister's prestige, and to secure friends for him in the forthcoming Presidential election.

It is pointed out that all along the President has been at least lukewarm in his support of active measures against the South, whilst, as everybody knows, the Prime Minister has strongly favored energetic action, and the leading foreign Powers must also favor energetic action or they would not find the means by which such action could be made possible. What ever may have been the intention of the Governments concerned, that is the view that is being disseminated in Chinese circles; and, unfortunately, that is probably the view that the South will take. Who can blame them?

There has never been a Government in China so well provided for financially. The suspension of indemnity payments has practically added thirty-five million dollars a year to the Government's income; the Salt Gabelle shows a surplus every month, and there is little difficulty in getting this released for Government purposes; and yet the Government finds itself daily getting deeper and deeper into unproductive debt. Nothing but radical, and almost deliberate, bad management could have brought about such a state of affairs; and there is strong evidence that the country is getting tired of it.

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 5.—Press bureau: The Supreme War Council in its seventh session earnestly congratulated the army and people of Italy on their memorable defeat of the Austro-Hungarian army. The Supreme War Council regarded this victory as a critical period of the war as an invaluable contribution towards the eventual success of the Allied cause.

A feature of the session was the presence of the third meeting of Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada; Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia; Mr. W. P. Massey, Premier of New Zealand; Mr. W. P. Lloyd, Premier of Newfoundland, and other Ministers of the British overseas Dominions, whom Mr. Lloyd George presented. On behalf of the Supreme War Council, M. Clemenceau and Sir George Orlando tendered these representatives the thanks of the Allied nations for the very great services rendered on the battlefield by the Dominion troops.

The Supreme War Council considered all aspects of the war situation jointly with Generalissimo Foch and his other military advisers and came to important decisions with regard to the situation.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, July 5.—Prince Arthur of Connaught spent the day at Nara.

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FINNS GO TO HARBIN FOR COURT MARTIAL

Deny Charge Of Forging Russian Consulate Seals But Admit Robbery

Reuter's Agency War Service

Three Finns, after pleading guilty to taking part in the Rue Touraine robbery July 3, professed innocence of forging Russian Consulate seals and were ordered sent to Harbin for court martial proceedings on the latter charges, following a hearing at the Russian Consulate General yesterday. The men are Johann Inaberg, N. R. Knuusila and one Maael.

Three Chinese, arrested Sunday by French and Lousa detectives, appeared as witnesses for the prosecution in the robbery charges. The Chinese will be tried today. They also have confessed.

Japanese detectives, testifying in the case against the Finns for having in their possession forged Consulate seals, told of finding 300 such seals, together with cast iron and copper plates and documents in the prisoners' room.

The Finns will be sent to Harbin for court martial because cases involving political crimes are outside the jurisdiction of the local Russian Consular Court.

After pleading guilty to the robbery count, witnesses identified the men. The Chinese prisoners, formerly employed as servants in the house where the Finns resided, admitted that the Finns were accomplices in the robbery of July 3.

French Police arrested one of the Chinese Sunday morning in a tea house at Panchenao, French Concession. The man admitted taking part in the robbery and gave the names of his two accessories. They were arrested Sunday night at the Tung Hau lodging house, Foochow Road. The two taken into custody Sunday night had opium in their possession.

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Reuter's Pacific Service

Sees Three Executed; Drops Dead Of Fright

Laodah Of Junk Watches Convicts Receive Death Penalty, Then Dies

Reuter's Agency War Service

Three Chinese, convicted by the Mixed Court for the murder of a shopkeeper on Kuling Road recently, were executed yesterday at the Rifle Butte. A laodah from a junk anchored in the Longhua Creek was frightened to death while watching the convicts receive the capital punishment.

After watching the execution of the three murderers, he turned pale, became unconscious and died.

The three convicts were Yen Tsung-man, Liang King-chuan and Chen Yusa. They murdered Bao Yao-ching, an accountant of the Ta Yuan Tobacco Shop, 17 Kuling Road, last autumn. They all admitted having participated in strangling the victim to death.

STEAMER RAMS JETTY, SINKING 17 SAMPANS

Two Drown As Japanese Boat
Hits Pier To Avoid Collision
With Junk

Reuter's Agency War Service

Two were drowned, 17 sampans were sunk and wharf Number Eight of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company at Pootung was partly demolished as a Japanese steamer rammed the jetty in an attempt to avoid a collision with a huge Chinese sea-going junk Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. The Japanese vessel was heavily loaded with lumber and was proceeding up river. The junk was going down stream at a high speed. The Japanese vessel quickly swerved around the junk but ran into the wharf.

An inspection was made of the scene by the river police later and a report was made to the authorities. The persons drowned were a woman, named Chang Wang-mo, and one of the men on the junk.

A claim for damages, it is understood, has been filed by the China Merchants. A large number of sampan men who lost their rafts during the accident gathered round at the Pootung local police headquarters yesterday and asked for relief. They were told to await the decision of the river police authorities as the matter is under their jurisdiction.

Reuter's Agency War Service

London, July 5.—Press bureau: The Supreme War Council in its seventh session earnestly congratulated the army and people of Italy on their memorable defeat of the Austro-Hungarian army. The Supreme War Council regarded this victory as a critical period of the war as an invaluable contribution towards the eventual success of the Allied cause.

A feature of the session was the presence of the third meeting of Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada; Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia; Mr. W. P. Massey, Premier of New Zealand; Mr. W. P. Lloyd, Premier of Newfoundland, and other Ministers of the British overseas Dominions, whom Mr. Lloyd George presented. On behalf of the Supreme War Council, M. Clemenceau and Sir George Orlando tendered these representatives the thanks of the Allied nations for the very great services rendered on the battlefield by the Dominion troops.

The Supreme War Council considered all aspects of the war situation jointly with Generalissimo Foch and his other military advisers and came to important decisions with regard to the situation.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, July 5.—Prince Arthur of Connaught spent the day at Nara.

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FLOODS AND SOLDIERS GIVE HUNAN SORROW

Impoverished By Human Pests,
And Then Inundated
By River

China Press Correspondence
Shanghai, Hunan, July 1.—That "misfortune never comes singly" is an old adage, which, while it may not always be true in actual life, has had a recent fulfillment in Hunan. The first misfortune that befell this unhappy province was the influx of Northern soldiers last March, around whose actions no restraint was thrown by leaders, and whose conduct greatly embittered the people at the start. Large bodies of armed soldiers seemed to be without a responsible head, and their conduct, at that time and since has been such, in the opinion of many leading Hunanese, as to render the present military authority incapable of pacifying the people and guiding the affairs of the province towards the goal of peace and contentment.

One or two exceptions must be made, notably the Third Division under General Hu Pei-fu, who is stationed at Hengchow. The people everywhere speak kindly of the Third Division, and General Hu is praised for his consideration of the people's rights and his fairness in administering justice. But in general the Hunanese claim that they were never worse off. Taking the verdict of the people, it is easy to reach the conclusion that no man has ever occupied the office of Governor who is so thoroughly disliked as the present incumbent.

Happily there is a lull in fighting at present, although there are frequent reports of impending battles in the South. The Northerners hold their line South of Peking at Kiyangshien, and South of Hengchow at Luyangshien, but the Southerners still hold Yungchow and Chenchow. Neither side seems disposed to take the offensive. On the Western front the Southerners have withdrawn from Changteh and established themselves east of Shenchowfu. For a considerable distance in this section neither side seems to be occupying the territory, and bandits are terrorizing the population.

Recent floods have added their quota to the sorrows of Hunan. The Siang valley has suffered a most disastrous flood, the river overflowing its banks and submerging villages and farm lands over wide areas. The Tungting lake, which in winter diminishes to a system of canals with surrounding mud flats, always stands ready with its spacious dimensions to receive surplus water from overflowing rivers, hence our floods are usually of short duration. They rise rapidly, do their work of destruction in limited time and recede with equal pace. At this writing the river is again normal.

One of the difficulties caused by the existing political situation is that of getting coal. With the exception of the Pingwang mines, the product of which, apart from the surplus, is used at the Hanyang iron works, the principal coal mines in Southern Hunan are now held by the Southerners. Whether they refuse to permit the export of coal from the mines, or whether the coal dealers are afraid to run the gauntlet of crossing the lines, is not definitely known, but it is a stern fact that in this section coal is scarce, and the price of such as is obtainable unreasonably high. One of the compensations for living in this part of the interior of China has always been the low price at which winter fuel could be obtained. As advertisements have appeared in the Shanghai and Hankow papers during the past winter showing the price of coal to be ranging from \$18 to \$25 and sometimes more per ton, it has been with a measure of relief that we have continued to buy our coal from \$8 to \$9 a ton. Unless conditions change, indications are that the price of coal will reach \$10 to \$12 per ton, which will be exceptional for this valley.

Another of the unsatisfactory conditions is the inability to procure brick for building purposes. At the advent of the Northern soldiers, brick makers deserted their kilns and refused to proceed with the work until adequate protection should be offered. High sounding proclamations with their meaningless assurances fail to convince that the Northern soldier will do other than harass. Buildings in Changsha and Shanghai are being held back owing to the fact that contractors are unable to procure requisite brick. In Changsha the situation is slightly better, as the old city wall has been partially demolished, and the large-size brick such as was formerly used in city walls may be obtained, but in many places the supply of brick has long since been exhausted and building operations are indefinitely postponed. The situation is even worse than in ancient Egypt, for whereas then the Israelites were forced to make brick without straw, these modern taskmasters in Hunan have set themselves to surround the brick-makers with such unwholesome conditions that they are unable to make brick at all. For this and similar conditions which affect the life of the province, the present regime is held by the people to be directly responsible.

Many affirm that opium is being introduced into Hunan and that smoking of the drug is smiled upon. It is openly reported that opium may be easily procured and that no restraint is offered to those who care to use the drug. When proof is called for the finger of accusation is pointed at some who are high in authority. This correspondent ventures no positive assertion on his own responsibility, and is only attempting to interpret the comment of the people.

More Members Of Great U.S. War Machine



MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES B. ALESHIRE.
MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY P. MCCAIN.
MAJOR-GENERAL PETER C. HARRIS.
MAJOR-GENERAL EUGENE F. LADD.
MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES T. KERR.
MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES B. ALESHIRE.

Quietly and secretly, without popular applause or even popular knowledge, the trained minds that head the various divisions of the War Department at Washington work unceasingly like the separate parts of a universal mind. Prominent among those who have their

fingers on the world's pulse are: Major-General James B. Aleshire, who is a member of the Priorities Committee; Brigadier-General Eugene F. Ladd, Chief Officer in the Adjutant General's Office, Officer's Division; Brigadier-General James T. Kerr, Chief Officer of Enlisted

NEW TRACTOR DRAGS HOWITZER OVER ALL SORTS OF OBSTACLES

Army's Armored Engine Defies
Mud, Ditches, Trees
And Hills

BAKER AND MARCH IN TESTS

Production Rapid And Entire
American Artillery Will
Be Motorised

Washington, June 3.—The latest production of the Army Ordnance Bureau, a five-ton armored artillery tractor for hauling field guns, was demonstrated here today by Secretary Baker, General March, Chief of Staff, and many foreign officers present. Hooked to a 4.7 inch field howitzer, the machine ran over the rough muddy ground of Rock Creek Park,

which recently balked the British tank on the lighter weapons, because they must leave the roads. To Motorise All U. S. Artillery. It is proposed now to equip all American batteries above 3-inch light guns up to 6-inch with tractors. They are in production, and the present month will see a substantial number delivered for shipment abroad. Meanwhile, a smaller type is being worked out for the 3 inch, or "75's," with the prospect that all American artillery will be motor drawn eventually. Besides an enormous saving in storage, every battery motorised saves horses, which are killed by the thousands going into action.

The whole load, including the gun and tractor, was approximately 20,000 pounds. Officers who saw the demonstration are convinced that no shell-torn territory will stop the rapid movement of American field guns when they are sent to support infantry advances.

Moreover, the machines are shrapnel-proof and can be disabled only by a direct shell hit. Secretary Baker and General March rode in the tractor as it dragged the gun about the broken ground. Later they puffed up and down hill beside it, obviously pleased with the machine's powers. In the British, French and German armies only the guns above 6 inches

are motorised. Heretofore it has not been on the lighter weapons, because they must leave the roads. To Motorise All U. S. Artillery. It is proposed now to equip all American batteries above 3-inch light guns up to 6-inch with tractors. They are in production, and the present month will see a substantial number delivered for shipment abroad. Meanwhile, a smaller type is being worked out for the 3 inch, or "75's," with the prospect that all American artillery will be motor drawn eventually. Besides an enormous saving in storage, every battery motorised saves horses, which are killed by the thousands going into action.

The perfecting of the tractor, which is a short, easily handled machine on caterpillar creepers, depended upon turning out an engine that would function efficiently at a sharp angle. The engine used will work at a slant of 70 degrees. It can climb in and out of shell holes, and a special device furnishes a soft ground grip that can be removed for operation on a road.

12,600 Enemy Aliens Uninterned In Britain

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, July 4.—In the House of Commons today Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, stated that there were 12,600 enemy aliens interned, including 6,000 Germans, of whom 3,500 are married to British wives, 4,000 had British born children and 2,400 had sons serving with the British forces. The Austrians not interned totalled 5,500 and Turks and Bulgarians 1,100.

Connaught Praises Canada For Effort

(Reuters Agency War Service)
London, July 4.—At the annual meeting of King George's Fund for Sailors, the Duke of Connaught congratulated the Dominions and Crown Colonies on their splendid response to his personal appeal for subscriptions.

Unlicensed Dog Causes Fine For Woman

A fine of \$5 for keeping a dog in the Settlement, without a license, was imposed on Mrs. E. Hyndman, 835 East Hanbury Road, in the British Police Court yesterday. Evidence was given that the dog had bitten a small child on June 30, the defendant having taken out a license for the animal on July 3. Mrs. Hyndman did not contest the charge and in imposing the fine Magistrate G. W. King reprimanded her for allowing the dog to run about without a muzzle.

Obituary

Mr. John McDonnell

A military funeral was given in honor of Mr. John McDonnell, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, yesterday at the Bubbling Well Cemetery. Members of the Customs Company, S. V. C., acted as pallbearers and representatives of other units of the S. V. C., Commissioner R. H. R. Wade, Major T. E. Trueman, Major H. W. Pilcher and Captain L. E. Canning were among those present. The Rev. Father R. Jaquinot of the Church of the Sacred Heart officiated at the religious ceremony.

The coffin was draped in the municipal colors and on it were placed the helmet, the deceased's bayonet and belt. After the firing over the grave and the sounding of "taps" the remains were lowered and the religious ceremony was conducted.

Among those who sent floral wreaths were the River Police, the St. Patrick's Society, Officers of the Customs Company, S. V. C., Customs Outdoor Mess, Colleagues, Customs Lower Stream, the Shanghai Customs Club and Mr. R. H. R. Wade.

Mr. McDonnell, who was formerly in the British army, joined the Customs service three years ago. He died at the General Hospital Saturday, aged 32.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. July 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Taiyogan M. July 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru July 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Ckuzen M. July 16
For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per s.s. Rindjani July 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru July 19
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan July 20
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela July 20
MAILS DUE.
From U.S. and Canada:—
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan July 9

American Troops Parade Through Paris July 4

Great Ceremony Takes Place When Street Is Named
For President Wilson

(Reuters Agency War Service)
Paris, July 5.—France honored America yesterday on its National festival and the million men of the Republic's forces who have crossed the Atlantic were feted in every village and town where they are quartered.

In Paris 5,000 U. S. troops marched through the beflagged streets, which were filled by an enthusiastic crowd. The day was spent in a succession of celebrations. It began with the gathering of a great crowd round the Place de la Concorde, along the Champs Elysees and onwards to the Place de la Bastille, where a tribune was erected and seats placed for the ceremony of naming Avenue President Wilson.

M. Poincare, the President of the Republic, M. Clemenceau, the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador, Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, Marshal Joffre, other ministers and generals and officials of the city and state attended the ceremony.

In their operations carried out on the night of the 3rd and 4th the French, British and American troops took prisoners to a total of 2,500, which was also a good way of celebrating Independence Day.

London, July 4.—As the day wore on an even better idea could be gathered of how thoroughly London had entered into the spirit of Independence Day. This was symbolised outwardly by the fluttering Union Jacks and Stars and Stripes flying from the same flag poles, while the famous streets in the vicinity of the Bank of England and Mansion House have never been so decked with flags since the coronation.

Holy Communion was celebrated in every church in the London Diocese and prayers offered for a blessing on the Americans. The bells of St. Paul's and Southwark Cathedrals were rung at noon.

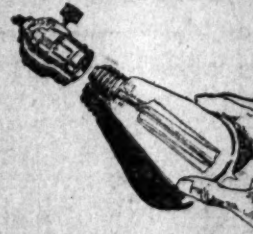
American soldiers poured into London from their camps, many of them attending the Anglo-Saxon fellowship meeting, where an indescribable enthusiasm prevailed. A huge crowd visited the baseball match

Britain Will Not Buy More China Tea Now

(Reuters Agency War Service)

London, July 2.—In the House of Commons today Mr. W. T. Wilson asked whether the Government was prepared to sanction the purchase of a further 3,000,000 lbs. of China tea.

Mr. J. R. Clynes replied that the scheme had been considered but, owing to the difficulties of tonnage and exchange, he suggested that further purchases were not desirable until those authorised had been shipped.



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"Embassy"

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This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GERMANS USING UP DIVISIONS RAPIDLY

But Are Said To Have 350,000 Fresh Troops In Reserve, Ready To Strike

PARIS OBJECTIVE OF FOE

Offensive On Noyon-Montdidier Front Looked For By French Critics

Paris, June 4.—The German program in the terrific struggle which is proceeding is a furious effort to secure the two Fêtes—Fête-Milon and Fête-Journe. Fête-Milon covers the road from the north through the valley of the Ourea, while Journe lies in the valley of the Marne. At Fête-Milon the Germans are near Fête-Milon, while they have to go far to reach Journe. Therefore it may be expected that they will direct their chief efforts against the former.

Happily, the French have extremely strong position in the Forest of Villers-Cotterets and may be relied on to make the best possible use of their advantage.

One other great advantage held by the French in that fine country between Chateau-Thierry and Milon, through which the enemy must advance in this region. If the Germans attempt to push their attacking mass of 600,000 men through this narrow corridor before they succeeded in enlarging the passage either to the right or the left they will take a risk which Foch would not be slow to turn to enormous advantage, now that so many of his reserves are on the spot.

Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to note that in their desperate effort to obtain the long-sought decisive victory, the Germans are using up their divisions regardless of cost in human material. This and the steady inflow of French reserves is already tending to compensate for the numerical superiority from which the enemy benefited at the beginning of his drive southward.

Reserves Making Themselves Felt While the Germans yesterday gained some ground, the maximum depth of their advance was much less than on the day before, which, in turn, was smaller than on the previous day. The entry of our reserves is making itself felt more and more every hour. Allied artillery is being brought up in greater and greater weight, and opinion here is fully confident that in a very short time the enemy will again be brought to a standstill as after his tremendous attack in the end of March in Picardy.

It was between the Forest of Villers-Cotterets and the Marne that the Germans made their principal effort yesterday, with the object of forcing a passage of the Ourea. In this wide sector, which is of the greatest strategic importance, the fighting swung backward and forward. At first the allied line, under the pressure of enormous masses of the enemy troops, was bent toward the eastern fringes of Villers-Cotterets Forest, and the enemy was able to get a footing in four small villages.

"But counter-attacks of our soldiers," says the Matin, "made with extraordinary dash and go, gave us back all four of these places. The Germans, however, refused to accept this check, and once more made a furious assault on these villages, throwing in all their strength and enduring enormous sacrifices of life. Only at Faverolles had they any success, for in the other three villages our troops held firm against the most desperate onslaughts.

"In the district west of the Neuilly main front, where the enemy had succeeded in making some progress, French troops drove the Germans back in disorder and chased them with the bayonet to Passy-en-Valois. Following up their advantage, the French seized Hill 163, which dominates the district to the west."

On the extreme south, the enemy made a little progress toward the west of Chateau-Thierry, of which he occupies a part, on the northern bank of the Marne. On our right wing, however, further east toward the Rheims-Dormans road, the French counter-attacked and recovered the village of Champlatt and

Resnati, Italian Aviator, Killed In Fall IN U.S.



CAPTAIN RESNATI

Captain Silvio Resnati, the famous Italian aviator sent to America to demonstrate the possibilities of the giant Caproni biplane, was killed on the Hampstead Aviation Field near Mineola, L. I., when a new machine he was testing crashed to earth and buried him under the motor. The biplane, a ten-passenger machine just completed and set up, fell about 100 feet.

some ground toward Ville-en-Tardenois, while powerful attacks against Carlepont Wood and the village of Moulinsous-Touvent were broken and the latter place retaken by French troops.

This is not a bad day's balance sheet for armies outnumbered by three to one. The French never fight better than when with their back against the wall, and French fury in fighting never was better displayed.

Favorable Factors For The French The favorable factors are that, broadly speaking, the enemy's rush appears to have been largely stayed, and that between the banks of the Aisne and the Forest of Villers-Cotterets, which is the center of our resistance, the ground is distinctly in our favor. The forest, named together with that of Compiègne, is admirably adapted, thanks to their abundant foliage at the present moment, to enable the allied troops to concentrate out of sight of the enemy airmen and to make their way well into the field of action.

It is generally considered here that a second offensive may yet be expected to begin on the Noyon-Montdidier front in order to enable the Crown Prince to exploit his success on the Aisne and facilitate the march on Paris.

That the French capital is the real objective of the Germans is now looked upon as certain, but most serious critics point out that the enemy will not find this an easy task. The first step, as Henri Bidou points out in the Journal des Debats, would be to capture Chateau-Thierry and secure complete control of the south bank of the Marne. So far, in spite of the presence of the enemy at Chateau-Thierry, von Boehm's army has barely reached the northern bank of the river and has nowhere crossed it, despite repeated efforts.

The Germans have, therefore, a heavy task before them before security of their left wing can be regarded as assured. On their right wing, Bidou points out, their situation is not much better, and they can scarcely attempt to move forward until they have secured Amiens. The final failure of the Germans to attain their objectives in the battle which began on March 21 may be regarded as having hung up the whole of their right, so far as the present battle is concerned. It must not be forgotten, however, that the

Germans are believed still to have something like forty fresh divisions available, or well over 350,000 bayonets, which may, under stress of emergency, be utilized for another drive on another part of the front. It is probably the existence of this mass of reserves on the German side which has so far prevented Foch from undertaking a counter-offensive or rather counter-offensives which have been called for here for two or three days past.

Enemy's Present Situation

Henri Bidou, in the Journal des Debats, gives some interesting indications of the circumstances which enabled the Germans to strike such a blow at the beginning of the present battle.

"The general situation at present," he writes, "is entirely dominated by the fact that since the Russian peace the enemy has been in a numerical superiority of about fifty divisions. He therefore has been able to constitute a maneuvering army without having to deprive his front line of troops to any excessive degree, although certain sectors, such as that between the sea and Ypres and before Verdun, are thinly held.

"Further, the Germans are in possession of sufficient material to equip their whole front. They were, therefore, permanently prepared so far as batteries and railways were concerned, which they could make use of when they chose, without being handicapped with the danger of exciting alarm by having to undertake new works. As a result, they were able to launch an offensive as important as that of the Lys, in which twenty-one divisions were engaged after a preparation of only twelve days.

"Thanks to these permanent preparations, the Germans were able to prepare their strategic surprise of last week by a veritable camouflage of silence—complete silence of artillery, absence of airplanes in the air, infantry hidden all day and brought up by silent night marches with precautions enforced by iron discipline.

"Not only did prisoners captured immediately before the beginning of the battle know nothing, but our own men who had been captured by the enemy and succeeded in escaping were unable to tell us anything. It was not until May 26, the day before the offensive began, that a German prisoner revealed the fact that the blow was preparing, and another prisoner confirmed his statements. The strategic surprise which occurred was completed tactically, as we know, by abundant employment of gas shells, after which the German infantry advanced."

PAY RUSSIAN BOND INTEREST

Funds For \$25,000,000 5 1-2s. Deposited with National City Bank New York, June 5.—The National City Bank of New York authorized the statement yesterday morning that deposits had been made for the payment of the semi-annual interest on the \$25,000,000 of five-year 5 1-2 percent bonds of the Imperial Russian Government, due yesterday. The interest amounts to \$887,500. A number of banks and individuals presented their coupons at the bank yesterday and received their money.

It was learned yesterday that officials of the bank were reluctant to make a definite statement concerning the payment of the interest, when questioned on Friday afternoon, because at that time the bank had not yet received formal instructions from the accredited representative of the Imperial Russian Government in this country to transfer the amount required from the general deposit account to the special account used for the payment of bond coupons. The instructions arrived by mail only yesterday morning.

36 U. S. SOLDIERS ARE CITED FOR DARING DEEDS OF GALLANTRY

With the American Army in France, June 2.—"Although wounded he continued to direct his company and hold his position against the attack of superior enemy forces on the night of April 12," reads the citation of Captain Henry W. Worthington of Lancaster, Penn., one of the thirty-eight officers and men of the American expeditionary forces who have been cited by their divisional commanders for gallantry.

First Lieutenant Edward B. Hope of Walterboro, S. C., is cited for conspicuous courage and coolness of leadership while engaged with his men against a superior enemy force on the night of April 12.

Lieutenant Max Gillilan, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., is cited for intelligent and courageous assistance given to a French officer commanding a large party of French and American troops engaged in an important raid on enemy trenches on April 17.

Others are cited for the following reasons: Lieutenant Edward E. Conroy, Ogden, Utah: Conspicuous courage and coolness of leadership while engaged at close quarters with a superior number of the enemy on April 20.

Dental Surgeon A. G. Lyle, Gloucester, Mass.: Rushed to the assistance of Marine Corporal Thomas Regan, who was wounded seriously, stopping a hemorrhage of the femoral artery while under bombardment, at the peril of his life, saving Regan's life.

Tony Simmer, Riverside, N. J.: On April 23 went to give first aid to Corporal Allen Stone of the Marines, who had been wounded severely by shell fire. Simmer exposed himself to fire while helping his comrade, and three pieces of shrapnel struck his helmet while he was thus engaged.

Gunnery Sergeant Arthur Johnson: Conspicuous courage in leadership of his combat group and in engaging a superior enemy force on April 24.

Sergeant Lois Cukela, Minneapolis: With his men faced a violent enemy counter-attack and held his ground until ordered to withdraw.

First Lieutenant Thurston E. Wood, Philadelphia: Rushed from his dugout into a heavy shellfire on April 24 to rescue a seriously wounded French machine-gunner.

First Lieutenant J. P. Ratajowski: Directed his battery in a cool and courageous manner during an enemy bombardment on April 30.

Lieutenant Allan C. Perkins, Petersburg, Va.: Coolness, courage and gallantry during a hostile raid against his post on April 21.

Sergeant P. G. Green, Green Bay, Wis.: During an important raid on April 13 was attacked by an enemy force which invaded the American line. When summoned to surrender he refused to do so, faced his opponents, disabling two of them, and saved his machine-gun from capture.

Sergeant William A. Ruleford, Roswell, N. M.: Courage and leadership during a raid made by a superior enemy force.

Sergeant Alfred Salyke, Amsterdam, N. Y.: Brave and sacrificing spirit displayed under bombardment on April 19. He continued to command his gun in action until assistance arrived, although he was unable to move because he had been pinned down by debris and fallen timber.

Sergeant Jacob J. Kessel, Syracuse, N. Y.: Conspicuous courage and leadership during a raid by a superior enemy force on April 13.

Corporal Robert P. Barrett, Brooklyn: Continued all night at his post, with a severe wound in his head, during an attack by a superior enemy force on April 13.

Corporal John Kuhn: Fell at his post during a combat in which he had shown the greatest bravery.

Corporal Clarence H. Babb, Chicago: Continued at his post during a hostile attack, though wounded voluntarily carried orders through heavy shellfire from the battery commander.

Private L. Kantrowitz: Taken prisoner by the enemy during a raid, struck down his captor and returned to the American lines.

Private L. Platkoudes: Performed a similar feat.

Private Seward A. McIntyre: While removing the wounded during a raid discovered a German in a shellhole. He went out single handed, disarmed the German and brought him back a prisoner.

Private George C. Brooks, Rich Hill, Mo.: Exhibited great courage, opening fire on an enemy group which attempted to turn back his raiding party.

Private Walter Klammer (spelled Kai in previous despatch): Although wounded, his automatic rifle almost disabled, continued to keep his piece in action, refusing the assistance of his comrades.

Private Bernard Toakah: Carried a message from battalion to company headquarters and was wounded in the hand by a sniper, but continued and saw that his message was relayed properly before seeking medical attention.

Private James Hatcher: Rescued a wounded comrade under shellfire.

Private Percy Fox: Voluntarily carried orders through a heavy fire.

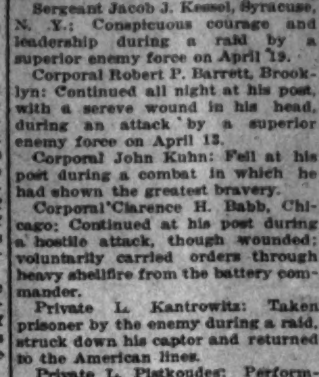
Private Alfred G. Beyer, Ellinger, Texas: After being seriously wounded, remained at his post and fought courageously until the enemy was driven off.

Private Ross T. Turner, Cloverdale, N. Y.: Shot through the arm and otherwise wounded, remained at his post until a superior attacking force of the enemy was driven away.

Second Lieutenant J. J. Bush: In command of platoon, advanced to make a counter-attack through a violent barrage, and contributed effectively to the rout of the enemy.

Second Lieutenant M. R. Harrison: Courage and devotion to duty on April 13 in keeping up the fire of his battery, which bombarded heavily with shells and gas.

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World

GOSSIP

HANKOW TENNIS STAR
WINS INTERPORT MATCH

Parbury Defeats Toussaint 6-2,
6-3, 1-6 And 7-5 Before
Crowd Of 600

Surpassing Mr. H. Toussaint of Shanghai in every department of the game, Mr. D. Parbury, by taking three of the four sets played, won the interport tennis match yesterday afternoon at the Shanghai Cricket Club court before a crowd of over 600 people. The sets went 6-2, 6-3, 1-6 and 7-5.

Parbury won through playing more heady tennis; he kept the Shanghai player on the back lines continually and Toussaint drove ball after ball into the net. Parbury's judging of distance was far better, his lobbing at times was brilliant and his short returns spectacular. Toussaint excelled at playing the net, dropping several over the barrier neatly, but his opportunities were few and far between as Parbury drove to the back court.

There were flashes of spectacular tennis in the third and fourth sets.

The Hankow representative had little trouble in the first two sets, winning 6-2 and 6-3. He took the first game allowing Toussaint but one point and then the Shanghai player came back with a love game. Parbury took the next but Toussaint made it two all. The next four games and set went to the Hankow player, Toussaint continually driving into the net when attempting long returns from the back line.

Parbury took the first three games of the second set and Toussaint retaliated by taking the next three. The second game of the set was replete with stellar playing. With the set three all, Parbury again took three straight, Toussaint making a great fight for the last game, driving it to deuce five times before Parbury slashed one down the sideline after making a beautiful lob that fell good by inches.

Parbury obviously took things easy in the third set although Toussaint displayed great form. The Shanghai man took three love games and won the final game by stellar playing at the net. Toussaint took the set 6-1.

The Shanghai player won the first two games of the final set and Parbury staged an up-hill fight before he finally won.

The third game went to Parbury and the fourth to Toussaint after a battle made a smashing return of a beautiful back-hand lob by Parbury. Parbury then took three straight, getting the fifth via the love route, and the sixth and seventh with the local player counting but once in each game.

Toussaint played wonderful tennis in the next, taking a love game and making it four all. Parbury made it five-four and after a game that went twice to deuce, Toussaint made it five all.

Toussaint led the fifth game, 40-15, and then drove two into the net. The deuce gave Parbury a chance to steady and he took the game. Toussaint served the final and with the score love-30, he made a double fault. Parbury returned the next ball served along the side line and took the love game, the set and the match.

Rowing Club Polo

There was a very interesting game of water polo last evening at the Rowing Club, the teams being:

Blues: Starling, Jones and Scriven; MacCabe, Page, Kline and Zelenisky; Whites: Barnes, Agassiz and McGregor; I. D. Macdonald, Bertie, Ward and T. R. Macdonald.

Mr. R. Gordon was a capable and popular referee.

In the first half Blues defending the larger goal in the shallow end, played up exceedingly well, and kept the score level, Kline netting a goal for them and I. D. Macdonald for the Whites.

The side changed ends, therefore, with the score standing:

Whites 1 goal
Blues 1 goal

In the second part of the game Agassiz was very prominent and broke down Starling's defense on two occasions. Macdonald netted one more goal and Bertie scored once.

The final score was thus:

Whites 5 goals
Blues 1 goal

The Charity Cup Shoot

Under the auspices of the S.R.A. the Shanghai Charity Cup was held on Sunday morning. The competition was open to all members of the Defense Forces of Shanghai, the entire proceeds of entrance fees, after deducting expenses, being given to the Blue Cross of England and the Red Star of America. Although the conditions for shooting were good the marksmanship was not up to the standard. There were 78 entries (one post entry, but only 48 completed).

The trophy was presented by the Nestle-Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. The competition will be held quarterly—July, October, January and April—and the cup must be won three consecutively or four times in all before becoming the absolute property of any holder. The conditions are as follows:

1. Mr. R. K. Hykes, American Co., won with a score of 85 points. Priv. G. V. Jensen of the 1st Reserves was tied with the same score, but Hykes won with less handicap. The following are the scores of 85 points and over.

Names. R. K. Hykes..... 200
G. V. Jensen..... 200
E. W. Godfrey..... 200
H. W. Lambert..... 200
E. K. Rowe..... 200
McKelvie..... 200
W. G. Smith..... 200

Swimming Association Meets

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association was held yesterday afternoon at 5.15 p.m. at the Rowing Club, the committee room being kindly loaned for the occasion by the oarsmen.

Mr. R. W. MacCabe, President of the Association, was in the chair, supported by Messrs. J. S. Agassiz and W. Jones, members of the 1917 committee. There was a fair attendance of members.

The chairman spoke in part, as follows:

"The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time, and may, therefore, be taken as read. The condition of affairs as outlined therein is a most satisfactory one. Our membership has largely increased, and by now comprises almost everyone who makes any pretence to take an interest in swimming and its allied sports, such as water polo and diving.

"Our financial position improves steadily all the time, and we are today \$10.50 richer than we were this time last year. The thanks of the committee, and the members generally, are due to our fellow-member, Mr. A. E. Donald, for so kindly lending us his expert assistance in drawing up and auditing the accounts. It is regrettable that our honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. F. Hamlin, is not present with us this afternoon, being, I understand, laid up. [Mr. Hamlin arrived later in the afternoon.] but I am sure you will all agree with me that we are indebted to him for the assistance he has given us for the last two years in his dual capacity.

"The various activities of the association have all been dealt with pretty fully in the report, and call for no further comment from me. The handsome shield for the Water Polo league, which was won by the Rowing Club last season, is on view downstairs in the bath building. The Association is deeply indebted to Mr. J. Johnstone for his sporting donation of the 'Ewo Shield'.

"The committee hope that this year, in view of the absence of likelihood of arranging any interport competitions in the present abnormal times, attention may be devoted to the organization of life saving competitions. This utilitarian aspect of our sport is a most important one, and in itself is a sufficient raison d'être of our enthusiasm quite apart from the health-giving qualities of the exercise, and is an ample inducement for public support.

"In view of the constantly growing foreign population of Shanghai, the city would appear to be very inadequately supplied with swimming facilities. The one and only municipal tank is situated away at the extreme north end of town, the veritable ultima thule of the settler's mind in that direction. There are only two other baths, namely the Rowing Club's and the Swimming Bath Club's on the Race Course. It may perhaps be a useful work for our incoming committee to agitate for another public bath, at least one other, say in the central or western districts.

"In general, as you have seen, the season of 1917 was a most successful one, and the retiring committee

G. H. Wilder..... 26 27 30 5 88 C
G. H. A. Snow..... 28 20 29 0 87 A
G. E. N. Thomson..... 28 22 27 0 87 A
T. Watanabe..... 28 28 28 3 87 B
P. E. Hodges..... 27 30 27 3 87 B
A. M. Collico..... 29 30 29 0 86 A
A. I. Mottu..... 28 28 23 7 86 D
W. J. Monk..... 27 21 27 0 85 A
G. Dunlop..... 24 25 31 5 85 C

A note of thanks was passed to the Cathedral Boy Scouts under the command of Scout-Master Macdonald for their valuable services during this competition.

Members of the S.R.A. are reminded that the July competitions will be held on July 15 and 22 from 6 to 8.30 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. Ranges are 200 and 500 yards, Bales; one sighting and ten scoring shots at each distance.

The S.R.A. reports the following new members:—H. S. Benner, 'A' Co. (British); C. Capelli, Italian Co.; H. Bone, First Reserves.

Rejoined members: L. Cattapan, posted to 'D' Class and E. Essig posted to 'B' Class.

Resignations: G. Hummel, G. O. Wooten and C. H. Carre.

Portuguese Co. Shooting.

Following are the winners in the July Cup competition, practice No. 5 and 8:

Class A winner: Points

Captain A. M. Diniz..... 29

Class B winner:

Pte. Fred Gutierrez..... 25

Class C winner:

Pte. Victor Machado..... 25-4% = 24

Class D winner:

L.-Corpl. Seb. Xavier..... 24

have every assurance in predicting an even better one for 1918.

The report and accounts were then passed on the proposal of the chairman, seconded by Mr. W. Jones.

The committee for 1918 was then elected as follows:

Mr. R. W. MacCabe, President; Mr. W. Jones, Vice-President; Messrs. J. S. Agassiz, W. J. Gaudie, S. Hattai, J. H. McGregor, members of committee; Mr. T. R. Macdonald, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.

c/o Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.

It was decided to hold the first meeting of the new committee tomorrow evening at 9 p.m. sharp, before the Rowing Club's midweek gala began, the main item on the agenda being the drawing up of the schedule of games for the 1918 water polo league.

In view of the probability of the Japanese Swimming Club entering a polo seven this season, Mr. Hattai promising to do his best in this regard, Mr. Jones suggested that there be prizes for the second team also this year, and the meeting generally was in favor of this proposal.

Music for Today

Two performances by the Public Band will, weather permitting, be given today, program as follows:

(a) In the Public Garden at 5.30 p.m.

1. March, The Kentucky Patrol.

2. Overture, La Dame Blanche.

3. Waltz, Ideal Espanol.....Balart

4. Selection, Pick of the Basket.

5. (a) Song, Sleep and Forget.

(b) Polka, Grandmamma.

6. Suite de Ballet, Copella, Delibes.

(b) In the Hongkew Recreation Ground at 9 p.m.

1. March, Folie Bergere, Fletcher.

2. Overture, Juanita.....Williams

3. Waltz, Serbet d'Amour, Lucas.

4. Selection, Traviata.....Verdi

5. (a) Song, The Maid of Malabar.

(b) Two Step, Julie.....Joyce

6. Two Irish Dances.....Ansell

7. Sketch, Way Down in Tennessee.

8. Selection, All the Girls.....Caryll

A. de Kryger.

Conductor-in-Charge.

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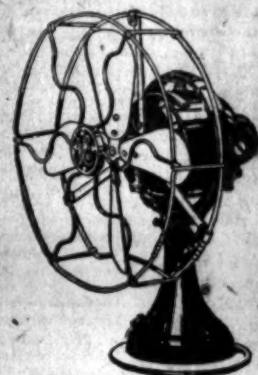
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WEATHER
Misty, damp, hot weather. Threats
of thunderstorms in the Central
district.

BIRTHS
HICKMOTT: On July 7, 1918, at 328
Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, to Mr.
and Mrs. A. G. Hickmott, a
daughter.

18650

KEAN: On July 7, 1918, at Moku-
shan, to Rev. and Mrs. Charles S.
Kean, a daughter, Margaret Ann.

18647

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 6, 1918

Amazing War Figures

GERMANY is just beginning to
have a taste of what the
United States can do in a war
which, in the words of President
Woodrow Wilson at Mount Vernon
on Independence Day, is to usher
in the reign of law and justice for
which the nations of the world are
paying such a heavy price and
which they will continue to pay
until the menace of Teutonic
tyranny has been entirely obliterated
from the face of the earth.

Germany has been caught in the
mainstream of her own militarism.
Her aggressive militarism has led
to a counter-militarism designed to
show Germany and the world in
general that war does not pay. It
is now universally recognised that
force can only be met by force.
America's greeting to Germany on
the Fourth of July was the release
of such a powerful aggregation of
ships as is calculated to stagger the
imagination. In an address to the
Thammas Society, the American
Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Josephus
Daniels, declared that the national
launchings that day comprised more
tonnage than America had lost in
the whole war. More than 400,000
tons of shipping took the water that
day, while the total American ton-
nage destroyed by German subma-
rines since the outbreak of the
war is estimated at 350,000 tons.
In a single day the United States
has been able to launch more ton-
nage than has been lost for nearly
four years. The Secretary of the
Navy also gave a pledge that the
launchings of destroyers will grow
greater in number every month
until, in co-operation with the
other Allied naval craft, they will
free the world of the assassins of
the sea.

Mr. Schwab, in the course of a
speech at a launching on the same
day, predicted that the current year
would witness the creation of three
million tons of American ships,
which he is of opinion has no pre-
cedent in history. This remarkable
achievement of American industrial
genius and labor has elicited the
heartiest congratulations of Mr. Lloyd
George, the British Premier, who
we do not doubt voices the senti-
ment of the entire British nation
when he extends congratulations
for America's magnificent perform-
ance. What is means to Germany
she realises better than anybody
else. Every rivet in every one of
the hundreds of ships launched on
the day in question, is a nail driven
into the German coffin.

These ships are destined to send
over to the shores of Europe such
a powerful array of American man-
hood as will compel Germany to
realise, if, indeed, she does not al-
ready realise, the utter futility of
needlessly prolonging the contest.
These ships will help to outmatch
and outnumber the Teutonic hordes
in the course of a few voyages and
will replace by many times more in

the course of a few months the
vessels that have ruthlessly sent to
their doom by Germany. Germany
cannot prevent the United States
from building these ships of victo-
ry in increasing numbers. What
is more, she cannot prevent these
American ships from transporting
America's manhood in response to
the call of civilization against
tyranny.

The figures relative to the Ameri-
can troops who have helped to
stem the tide of the German ad-
vance are as arresting as the figures
regarding shipping. Mr. Baker,
Secretary of War, states that
276,382 American soldiers sailed
for France in June. In all, only
391 men had been lost at sea. Presi-
dent Wilson says that this record
must cause universal satisfaction,
because the heart of America is un-
questionably in the war. It is need-
less to point out that President
Wilson would not be able to sustain
the struggle with Germany for a
single day were the heart of
America not in the war.

In a statement made to the House
of Representatives, the Secretary of
War said that there were now
160,000 officers and 2,010,000 men
with the colors, as compared with
9,524 officers and 202,510 men in
the regular army and the National
Guard fourteen months ago. Suf-
ficient rifles are being received to
equip a division every three days
and over 1,300,000 rifles have been
delivered up to June 1. The most
remarkable feature is that over
720,000 men have been rushed to
France since March 22.

M. Andre Tardieu, the Commis-
sioner for Franco-American Affairs,
in the course of an interview, de-
clared that there are 1,000,000
American troops in France today,
which proves the inefficiency of
German submarine warfare. With-
in six months, say on January 1,
1919, there are to be 2,500,000
American troops on the French
front. These are semi-official figures
and their accuracy may be taken
for granted. By next July 4, there
will be 4,000,000 Americans on that
front. And it should be remem-
bered that all the time, there is some-
thing like a million men under
training. Prussian militarism has
succeeded in converting even a de-
mocratic and peace-loving country
like the United States into an
armed camp. The whole world is
armed cap-a-pie to beat German
militarism into submission.

The moral effect on Russia of
America's achievements in the pre-
sent war is incalculable. All these
figures should be given wide pub-
licity in that bewildered land. If
the Allies will initiate a system of
printing war bulletins and spread-
ing them broadcast throughout
Russia, so that they will appear in
every railway station, train and
other public place, it will do more
to advance the cause of democracy
and hasten Russia's recuperation
than anything else that could be
conceived. The Allies should not
disdain to emulate a system of Ger-
man propaganda which has proved
effective.

The Child In The House

(From Scribner's Magazine)

I

When from the tower, like some big
flower,

The bell drops petals of the hour,

That says "It's getting late,"

For nothing else on earth I care,

But wash my face and comb my
hair,

And hurry out to meet him there,
My father at the gate.

It's—oh, how slow the hours go!

How hard it is to wait!

Till, drawing near, his steps I hear,

And up he grabs me, lifts me clear
Above the garden gate.

II

When, curved and white, a bugle
bright,

The moon makes magic of the night,

A fairy trumpet blowing:

To me this seems the very best—
To kiss good night and be undressed.

And hold against my mother's breast,
Like snow outside that's blowing.

It's—oh, how fast the time goes past!

How quick the moments leap!

Till mother lays me down and sings
A song, and dreaming many things,
She leaves me fast asleep.

MADISON CRAWFORD

Impressions

(From Reddy's Mirror)

An old dog used to lie outside the
gate, patiently,

And always his eyes would follow
passersby beseechingly,

Even after they had gone on their
way, ignoring him.

He was waiting for some one to open
the gate.

And I knew a man who used to look
at his wife anxiously,

Seeking in a thousand ways to anti-
cipate her wishes,

And hoping that perhaps after a while
she would have a friendly word
for him.

LOUIS DOUGLAS

Names in the News

Chevaux de frise—pronounced she-
vo-deh-fre-zee—The name given to
defenses against cavalry, consisting
of pieces of timber spiked with iron
and entangled with barbed wire.

Full Story Of How China Is Menaced By

Bolsheviki Horrors In Russian Turkistan

If you are one of those smugly com-
placent persons who sneer at the
Bolsheviki-Teutonic menace to China
as mere camouflage put on by the
Allies for a purpose, we invite you to
read the following article compiled by
a trusted correspondent from official
despatches:

Peking, July 3.—Serious as is the
present situation in Russia, generally,
by there is no region in which it
appears to be more so than in Rus-
sian Turkistan and those territories
bordering on the Republic of China
from which thousands of refugees
are arriving in Chinese Turkistan,
as indicated by telegraphic reports
and other messages received in Pe-
king during the past few weeks.
China has a direct interest in every
movement in this region, and there-
fore the following notes, extracted
from reports forwarded by the Rus-
sian consuls in Sinkiang, the only
official foreigners in that part of
China, are of immediate interest.

After the capture of Tashkent, the
capital of Russian Turkistan, last
November by the Bolsheviki, hard-
ly any news as to doings in that
province leaked out, and the ab-
sence of news gave opportunity for
rumors to the effect that Bolsheviki
power in the province was on the
point of disappearance. The Bol-
sheviki tide, however, which was al-
ready on the ebb in Central Russia,
still remained high in these regions,
and the Bolsheviki commissioners re-
tained their hold on the city and had
full liberty to extend their influence
beyond it, with results that only ap-
peared subsequently.

The leading features of the Bol-
sheviki regime were the same here
as elsewhere, but there was perhaps
displayed a more complete lack of
understanding of the needs and
wishes of the local population, es-
pecially the native population, and
the most wanton cruelty and the most
ruthless, greed and unblushing dis-
honesty were displayed by the Bol-
sheviki leaders and their following.
The majority of whom appear to be
whom a criminal past has
severed from their native places,
and whose utter lack of principle
made them ready instruments for
working on the local inhabitants,
both native and Russian, who were
terrorized by brutal force which they
were without the means of resisting.

The Bolsheviki usurpation and its
onset in Tashkent, several weeks
met with immediate opposition in
the Semiretchensk province of Rus-
sian Turkistan. In November last
the Cosack Self-Government body
immediately announced, in a decla-
ration forwarded to the Chinese Gov-
ernment and to the Allied Repre-
sentatives in Peking, that it did
not recognize the Bolsheviki authori-
ty, and declared as null and void
any action designed to bring about
a separate peace, and asserted its
loyalty to the Allies. This attitude
was maintained by the Semiret-
chensk authorities until March, when
the Bolsheviki power, which had be-
gun to make headway in February,
obtained the upper hand with the
support of disbanded soldiers re-
turning from the front, and of the
recent peasant settlers, who form
three to four percent of the popu-
lation, as distinguished from the great
majority of the population, which is
made up of old Cosack residents
and natives. Supported by Bol-
sheviki forces, these elements es-
tablished the Soviet-organization in
Verny and other towns in the pro-
vince, in spite of which, however,
the better elements still preserved
some representation for a little time;
but the discontent of the population
on which this organization had been
imposed soon broke out in the shape
of an insurrection of Cosacks and
Muslimans against the Bolsheviki
authorities, the Cosacks succeeding
at the end of April and the beginning
of May in regaining for a short time
control of the situation in some
localities.

Lack of arms and the impossibility
of securing immediate general sup-
port in the face of the much greater
resources of the Bolsheviki leaders,
handicapped this Cosack movement
from the first, and a punitive ex-
pedition being sent from Tashkent
for the "conquest" of the Semiret-
chensk province the Cosacks had to retreat
at last, and in the beginning
of June to the town of Djarkent,
near the Chinese frontier. Then the
Bolsheviki power manifested itself in
all its characteristic brutality.
Enraged at the firm stand taken by
the Semiretchensk population, the
Bolsheviki Commissioner, Murav-
ev, adopted a plan ghastly in its
simplicity, namely, to exterminate
all the educated elements in the
province, the Cosacks who would
not rally to the Bolsheviki
standard, with all the natives known
to have sympathy with the Cosack
movement. This plan was revealed
by the thousands of refugees arriving
in the most destitute condition in
the neighboring Chinese province of
Shensi, who speak for the fate of
themselves in the following appeal tele-
graphed to the Allied Ministers in
Peking and dated June 5:

The merciless policy of the
Bolsheviks, based on forces put
into practice by men with a
criminal past, a policy realized
in executions, the wholesale
murder of Cosacks and Mus-
sulmans, the burning alive of
women abandoned in flight, the
destruction of all crops and the
complete absence of any means
of defense against these horrors,
as all arms had to be surren-
dered to the Bolsheviki—all this
has obliged Cosacks and Mus-
sulmans of Semiretchensk province
to seek protection by crossing
the frontier of China. Thou-
sands of refugees now assembled
in the Shi (Kulja) region im-
plore the help of the Allies by

the immediate occupation of the
town of Verny, the chief center
of Bolshevism, by a detachment
of troops the very appearance of
which in the province would re-
store order, save hundreds of
thousands of lives and the whole
region from ruin, and would
help to establish conditions de-
sired by the people of the entire
province. The Cosacks and
Muslimans, who constitute
four-fifths of the population, re-
quest prompt effective aid from
the magnanimous Allies, hoping
for the speedy realization of
these results.

(Signed)

Colonel, Chief of the Semiret-
chensk Cosack Army.

Djanykoff.

President of the Musliman
Regional Conference and Mem-
ber of the All-Russian Con-
stituent Assembly.

This appeal was followed by a tele-
gram from the representatives of the
numerous Russian Tartars and Sarts
residing in Kulja, also depicting the
equally ruthless warfare going on in
Semiretchensk, where the Bolsheviki
are exterminating and plundering the
civil population, more especially the
unarmed natives. Those who can
save themselves by flight abandon all
they have. Commerce and industry,
whether carried on by smaller or
larger concerns, is at an end. Bol-
sheviki agents are also said to have
penetrated to China, and some have
been recognized in Kulja.

Another appeal, received by the
Russian Legation in Peking, from
delegates of Semiretchensk Cosacks
and Muslimans who have arrived
in Urumqi, the capital of Sinkiang,
dated June 19, requests the Chinese
Government, in co-operation with the
Allies, to supply them with 3,000
rifles and 100,000 rounds of ammu-
nition, with which small aid the Cos-
acks and the Muslimans expected
to be able to renew their attempts
to save Semiretchensk, which the
Bolsheviki Commissioners, some of
whom are ex-convicts, have plunged
into a state of indescribable horror.
The appeal also states that over a
thousand Chinese Muslimans have
been murdered in Semiretchensk,
under most revolting circumstances,
by the Bolsheviki Punitive Expedi-
tion.

Against this almost universal re-
cord of Bolsheviki misrule the Cos-
acks have been able to do little,
but a telegram dated Kulja June
21, states that even with their limited
means the Cosacks have con-
tinued to oppose with some success
the Bolsheviki activities in the north-
ern part of Semiretchensk, the re-
gion to which the necessary aid
should be sent.

At present the chief concern of
the Russian consuls in Sinkiang, in
their joint action with the local
Chinese authorities, is the relief of
refugees, many of whom have lost
all they have, and are on the verge
of starvation. The firm attitude of
the Tschun of Sinkiang, Yang Tseng-
shain, appears to have averted the
danger of the incursion of Bol-
sheviki bands into Chinese territory,
a danger not at all negligible in
those distant regions, with their vast
distances, their imperfect com-
munications and their weakly guard-
ed frontiers, and with the strong
inducement for the Bolsheviki, of
reprisals and easy loot.

Exactly the same conditions are
described in a telegram from
Tchugutchak, the Chinese name for
which is Tacheng, in Tarbagatay,
bordering on the northern part of
Semiretchensk. Bolsheviki domina-
tion in northern Russian Turkistan
began in March, in Omak, the chief
city of the region and the center of
the Siberian Cosack Army, when
the Tschun of Sinkiang, Yang Tseng-
shain, appears to have averted the
danger of the incursion of Bol-
sheviki bands into Chinese territory,
a danger not at all negligible in
those distant regions, with their vast
distances, their imperfect com-
munications and their weakly guard-
ed frontiers, and with the strong
inducement for the Bolsheviki, of
reprisals and easy loot.

On the 10th of the most important
elements aroused against them by their
own folly and misrule is the Kirghiz
National Council, established some time ago
under the style "Alash Orda." Dele-
gates of this Council have quite re-
cently requested the Chinese Govern-
ment to lend them arms and ammu-
nition for the first small detach-
ment to be formed by the Kirghiz
Council against the Bolsheviki. The
total strength of the Russian Kirghiz
is estimated, is nearly 400,000 men
capable of bearing arms. The
Kirghiz elements support both the
Cosacks and the early peasant set-
tlers in Semiretchensk, where these
latter are maintaining themselves, as
noted above, in the Urdjar region.

The anti-Bolsheviki forces here are
led by a Council for the Defense of
the People's Rights, and this Council
serves as the bond of union, without
distinction of class or race, of
Kirghiz, Cosacks and Peasants.

To complete this summary of the
situation in Russian Turkistan as
described in recent brief reports, it
may be added that the first outburst
of public indignation with Bolsheviki
rule in the southern part of this re-
gion took place early this year in
Kokand, Fergana province. Ele-
ments representing the elected Self-
Government Council of Turkistan,
dissolved by the Bolsheviki, attempted
to make a stand here against the
usurpers, but, unable to overcome the
local Bolsheviki garrison, had to seek
refuge elsewhere before the Punitive
Expedition of Red Guards from Tash-
kent. Little has been heard of the
barbarous repressions perpetrated
by this Bolsheviki expedition, except
an occasional mention in foreign
papers of the massacre of Jews from
Bokhara, which took place in this
town, of the population of which they
formed the wealthiest portion. Look-
ing spread to the Musliman quar-
ters, it being alleged that the Mus-

sulmans had supported the Russian
Provisional Government, and here
again many Chinese citizens were
robbed and murdered.

Bolsheviki activities were, however,
still more striking during the armed
expedition of the Tashkent Commis-
sioners into Bokhara itself. The im-
mediate reasons for this "war" can-
not be ascertained from reports re-
ceived here, but the general causes
were presumably that some anti-
Bolsheviki elements may have taken
refuge within the domains of the
Emir, and, moreover, there may
have been need for the supply of
foodstuffs stored there. Issues from
independent Tashkent newspapers
describe with much indignation the
details of this expedition, totally un-
concerned with the safety of the Rus-
sian civil population which as a
matter of fact the natives held re-
sponsible for the outrages of the ad-
vancing Red Guards, who indulged
on the way in their customary prac-
tices of murder and loot. Defen-
seless peasants were mown down as
they worked in the fields by maxima
fixed on armored trains, the town of
Kermisa was looted, including the
palace of the Emir, private houses
and farms were burned, women were
violated, large stocks of most neces-
sary supplies were rendered useless,
destroyed or burned in sheer wanton-
ness or for lack of the most ele-
mentary supervision, the local in-
dustries, including two cotton fac-
tories, were ruined and destroyed,
the neighboring fertile country laid
waste, hungry abandoned cattle
made the night wailing and bellowing,
and local sanctuaries were raked by shell
fire. Similar scenes took place at
other places, such as Zladin, in
which locality the most revolting
excesses were witnessed, the Red
Guards abusing the helplessness of
the refugees fleeing before the cala-
mity around them, seizing the re-
fugees' cattle, their last hope of sus-
tenance, and entraining it for Samar-
kand, on the pretext that the starv-
ing Sarts refugees were not able to
feed them.

The result of these "military opera-
tions" subsequent to the ultimatum
of March 15, demanding the resigna-
tion of the Emir and the institution
of "reforms" in Bokhara in confor-
mity with instructions from the
Tashkent Bolsheviki, was an agree-
ment completed on April 7, under
which the population of Bokhara was
to be disbanded, the population of the
distant steppes being allowed to keep
a limited quantity of fowling pieces,
the regular army not to exceed 12,000
men, and forbidden to buy arms or am-
munition, the Bokhara Government
to deliver up all new artillery and
maxims, keeping only brass guns, all
Russian refugees and officers in
Bokhara to be handed over to the
Tashkent Bolsheviki, all damage and
loss from military operations to be
made good by the Government of
Bokhara, liberty for the Bolsheviki
troops to have unhindered passage
through Bokhara, and an obligation on
the part of Bokhara to supply specified
quantities of food-stuffs.

The Tashkent Bolsheviki Commis-
sioners thus achieved a success that
they thought would strengthen their
authority. In the end of May they
proclaimed Turkistan a "Republic of
the Russian Soviet Federation" and
banded to interpret the despatch of
an American agent, sent to collect
information, as the official recogni-
tion of this republic by foreign gov-
ernments. But, as a matter of fact,
the Bokhara inquiries brought about
a directly opposite effect with the
local population, to whom the meth-
ods applied by the Bolsheviki Com-
missioners were to a considerable
extent a revelation of the true char-
acter of the Bolsheviki regime. The
following two resolutions published
in the socialist newspaper Novyi
Turkistan clearly illustrate this point:

Having discussed the question
of the Rbls. 40,000,000 taken
from the Bokhara agency of the
State Bank, the General Meeting
of the Union of Tashkent Tram-
way Technicians and Workmen
has decided on April 14: (1) To
demand from the Executive
Committee of the Tashkent
Soviet exact figures concerning
the use made by the Commis-
sioners of these funds; and
equally ignorant also of the pur-
pose of the confiscation of
numerous objects of value, ex-
ported from Bokhara in the
course of recent events there,
the General Meeting also de-
sires to receive information re-
garding this question. Moreover
(2) being totally ignorant of the
reasons of the latest events
in Bokhara, the result of which
was only huge sacrifices and
misery for the whole of the
population of Turkistan, unable
to discern any positive object in
these events except the harm
they obviously did, but seeing in
them mere arbitrary action on
the part of the Tashkent Com-
missioners, who had no authority
whatsoever from the people for
such proceedings, the General
Assembly decides to demand ex-
planation with regard to these
questions from the Executive
Committee of the Soviet and to
investigate the original cause of
the events in Bokhara.

The second resolution was passed
at a meeting of numerous Tashkent
citizens on April 13. It was
held in the Coliseum building, and
after debates in which the different
speakers violently attacked the per-
versity and the corruption of the
Bolsheviki Commissioners' authority,
the latter's explanations were re-
ceived with storms of indignation.
Amongst other things it was pointed
out that the Bolsheviki, instead of
bringing 300,000 pounds of corn
from Bokhara to Tashkent, as pro-
mised, had only been instrumental in
bringing 30,000 more people wait-

ing food. The resolution passed at
this meeting read as follows:

This meeting of citizens in the
Coliseum on the 13th April,
having discussed the informa-
tion supplied by the President
of the Council of People's Com-
missioners, Comrade Kobosoff,
has found these explanations
insufficient, limited to general
phrases, only, and incapable of
being considered adequate reason-
ing for what has taken place
in Bokhara, or of supplying
arguments satisfactory to the
conscience of the people. This

assembly protests against the
cruel assault made against
Bokhara without any reason
and against the horrible devas-
tation to which the country has
been subjected. This assembly
considers that such arbitrary
and cruel procedure can only
be explained by the fact that the
Council of People's Commission-
ers has no sense of responsibil-
ity to the people, by whom the
Council was elected. This as-
sembly therefore considers that
the only issue in the present

(Continued on Page 7)

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A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Clackers

By Wilbur Forrest
(New York Tribune)

With American forces comprising a portion of the French Army corps in Picardy, Northern France—Y. M. C. A. secretaries working in shelled zones, where they sell cigarettes, chocolate and cakes to American soldiers, are laboring under an embarrassing handicap, which they themselves realize but cannot correct.

If the doughboy who has walked two kilometers to buy a little supply of smokes and delicate food from the Y. M. C. A. man hasn't the exact change in francs and centimes, and the secretary can't extract that change from the pasteboard change

box before him, then the doughboy is "out of luck."

Today several hundred doughboys heard that a "sec" had settled down in a small village close up to the battle zone and they began to crave dainties. Some were from the artillery, others from medical stations and similar places where an hour or two away makes little difference—of course, with permission of an officer. Some walked good distances, and incidentally passed cross-roads and other spots where enemy shells have a bad habit of falling. In fact they risked their lives to say "How do you do?" to the "sec."

The "sec" was in a dugout, not because it was more comfortable there, but primarily because he didn't want a Boche shell to muck up his stock in trade.

Soldiers formed a long line outside and down the steps of the dugout. They seemed to be loaded with 5, 10,

20 and 50 franc notes. In addition to other things the "sec" had matches to sell, at the cost per box of a "clacker," a coin of copper about the size of an American half-dollar. Everybody wanted matches, and few had "clackers." Changing bills of various denominations and a box of matches with every bill soon produced a dearth of "clackers." But the demand for matches continued. And the "sec" was up against it.

The "sec" was a trim little man of about forty, from Missouri, and he had been deacon of the church out there. He admitted as much. He spoke correct English at all times, except in so far as his constant contact with American doughboys had unconsciously marred this English. "You men, up there!" he called. "I am watching my supply of 'clackers' slowly disappear because you fellows all want to buy matches with 50-franc notes."

"Now, I've got the goods for everybody, but if you haven't got 'clackers' you're going to be 'out-of-luck' myself, because I've got to turn in cash, 'clackers' and all, for all these goods I am selling. If I count up short I'll have to pay. Now, you boys help me out and 'come through' with the 'clackers'."

Outside of the wonderful amount of good that is accomplished by the Y. M. C. A. in the war zones, the strict business-bookkeeping-strait-laced policy that forces Y. M. C. A. secretaries to refuse the goods when the boys haven't got the "clackers" is a situation hard to understand on the part of the soldiers. The secretaries all know that forty million dollars subscribed by the people at home has brought the wonderful Y. M. C. A. canteens to France, and it sends the "secs" to the shell zones with the goods.

But the doughboys go over to the Salvation Army shack somewhere—always in the battle zone—and if they haven't a "clacker" for a doughnut they get the doughnut anyway. The Salvation Army seems to keep books, but with a policy permitting of "clacker" scarcity in districts where "clackers" are not to be had in quantity. The Y. M. C. A. policy is dictated not by the secretaries. It cost this Missouri Baptist secretary five francs from his own pocket to keep the doughnuts in matches today. And to his generosity he has added an unconscious ability to order the congregation to "come through with your 'clackers'" when he passed the collection box some time in the future back in the Missouri Baptist Church.

Bolsheviki Horrors
In Turkistan Told

(Continued From Page 4)

conditions, and the only way to save Russia, is the constitution of an authority on the basis of universal suffrage, from the smallest organizations to the All-Russian Constituent Assembly.

These declarations are sufficient to

give an idea of the arbitrary, forcing origin of the Bolshevik power in Turkistan, of the prevailing opinion regarding it amongst the local population, of the future it is preparing for itself. At the same time surprise is suggested concerning the plans amongst Mussulmans in Central Asia to unite in one Moslem State, which would include the whole of Turkistan, Afghanistan, Persia, probably under the leadership of Turkey and of the real masters of the latter. As everywhere, the Bolsheviks are working for the Germans, and for the German menace to India, not only in ignoring the desires, habits and needs of the natives, but also in subjecting them to a regime likely to remind them of the darkest pages on their medieval history. The consequences for China of any trouble in Moslem Central Asia, precisely the sort of trouble that the Bolsheviks are stirring up there, scarcely need emphasis, so obvious are they without commentary, especially under present circumstances.

A firm stand against Bolshevism is the only attitude possible. It is dictated alive by dire necessity and imminent danger. Distant as are the activities of the Bolsheviks in Turkistan, inaccessible and difficult to handle for the scanty Chinese forces in those regions, any aid, however small, that may be given now to the forces in Russia, struggling to save Turkistan from Bolshevik misrule must be welcomed and advocated, pending the inevitable and approaching disappearance of Bolshevik power. It is essential that when this disappearance has become a fact it should not leave behind it consequences that will so develop as to make even its disappearance of none, or little effect.

Youth's Own
(From Today)

Out of the fields I see them pass,
Youth's own battalion—
Like moonlight ghosting over grass—
To dark oblivion.

They have a wintry march to go—
Bugle and rifle and drum!
With music softer than the snow
Flakes hurrying they come!

They have a bivouac to keep
Out on a starry heath;
To fling them down, and sleep and sleep
Beyond revelry—Death!

Since Youth has vanished from our eyes,
Who, living, glad can be?
Who will be grieving, when he dies,
And leaves this Calvary?
JOHN GALEWORTHY.

Regent Street

(From The English Review)

Alas! that this was yesterday!
The vision fades, the flowers decay—
Time, ineluctable, devours
The consecrated, lambent hours.
Lingered farewells and joyous greetings,
The touch of you, the dear dures
Of locked arms round your slender-
ness—
Ah! London's lure and rapture's way,
The miracle of yesterday!
Louder the clamant bugles shrill
From hidden camps beyond the hill—
Today fades to a dream tomorrow.
A day's love to a day's sorrow—
Faded is the fiddler—closed the
dance—
Tomorrow I go back to France.

Yet Spring that comes again in grace
Will haunt me with your flow'r-like
face,
No color of her iris glows
But speaks your body's white and
rose.

No sound of all her sounds but sings
Of little, lost, heart-breaking things—
She will awaken with wind and dew
Desire of the swift, clear poise of you—
Your dryad's shape, as forth you
fared—
The misty-eyed, the dusky-haired,
Evasive, lily-slender, sweet,
To dance your way down Regent
Street.

In this life's riddle, heart of mine,
Which is the pang, which anodyne?
Does peace dwell fragrant in your
breast?
Or yonder in the guns' unrest,
Where crescent fire shall cast out fire
And a bitter chalice slake desire?
Is healing on your dewy lips,
Or where the iron blizzard rips,
And young blood blackens and grows
cold,
And young mouths shrivel in the
mould?
Where war, the bloody hell-hag, sits
Clawing the fields to filthy pits,
And old men blow with wheezy breath
The twin bubbles of life and death?
Is God's will in your innocence
Or battle's foul incontinence?

I know not—but I know a smile
Pays for a dolor once a while—
A candle-light for a funeral,
A dance for a fiddle—death for all—
A day's love for a long day's sorrow—
And I go back to France tomorrow.
MAJOR L. M. HASTINGS.

The Exception

(From The Westminster Gazette)

I shall make beauty out of many
things:
Lights, colors, motions, sky and
earth and sea,
The soft unbooming of all the springs
Which that inscrutable hand allows
to me,
Odorous flowers, sounds of smitten
strings,
The voice of many a wind in many
a tree,
Fields, rivers, moors, swift feet and
floating wings,
Rocks, caves and hills that stand
and clouds, that flee.

Men also and women, beautiful and
dear,
Shall come and pass and leave a
fragrant breath;
And my own heart, laughter and pain
and fear;
And the majesties of evil and of
death;
But never, never shall my verses trace
The loveliness of your most lovely
face.
J. C. SQUIRE.

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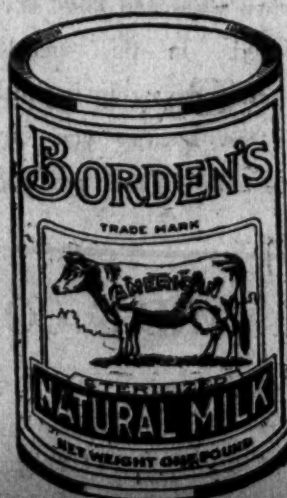
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ITALIAN ARMY EXTENDS GAINS ON LOWER PLAVE

Occupies More Territory With
Capture Of Guns And 400
Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Rome, July 6.—An official communique reports:

On the Lower Plave, having repulsed a violent counter attack and destroyed new centers of the enemy's resistance, we considerably extended our occupations southward of Chiara Nuova and northward of Cavascherina, taking 419 prisoners, a battery of six howitzers and many machine-guns.

We penetrated the enemy positions northward of Grappa.

We repulsed two counter attacks on Asiago Plateau, engaging the enemy with bayonet and bomb and inflicting severe losses.

The British destroyed a post on Canova.

An official communique reported, yesterday:

We gained more ground northward of Cavascherina, took 223 prisoners and much war material.

We extended and improved our positions northward of Grappa and on Monte Cornone and Rasso Torno.

The British and French penetrated the enemy trenches at Canova and Berge, on Asiago Plateau, and brought back prisoners.

The Allied airmen dropped eighteen tons of bombs on important centers and cross roads along the Lower Plave.

London, July 4.—An official despatch from British headquarters in Italy reported:

Men of the West Yorkshire, Manchester and Honourable Artillery Company carried out three successful raids and took 64 prisoners.

The Royal Air Force lately scored a direct hit on a column of infantry in the vicinity of the Lower Plave and has destroyed three enemy machines without loss.

Tokio, July 8.—The Emperor sent a personal message to the King of Italy on the 29th, congratulating him on the victory gained by the Italians on the Plave front.

A message of cordial appreciation has been received from the King of Italy.

The Minister of War, General Cadorna, and the Chief of the General Staff, General Uchida, have sent messages of congratulation to the Italian Minister of War concerning the conspicuous victory gained by the Italians and warmly praising their valor.

Rumanian Oil Wells Worked By Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Munich, July 4.—M. Take Jonescu, interviewed at Lucerne, said that the Germans had got the Rumanian Petroleum wells working and, a hundred motor-lorries for removing oil for their submarines.

Eripan Is Occupied By Armenian Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, July 5.—A message from Tiflis states that 25,000 Armenian troops have occupied Eripan.

NO FLOODS IN YENCHENG

China Press Correspondence
Yencheng, Honan, July 3.—Today is the first day for 5 days that we have received Shanghai mails. In the paper of June 26 I notice a paragraph which reads: "On account of the flood in Yencheng, Honan, the through service of the Peking-Hankow Railway has been interrupted."

Your correspondent, however, has been misinformed; for there have been no floods in this district, and for once we are living peacefully, and without excitement.

I have occasion to visit the railway station nearly every day at this season, as we have a large number of holiday seekers, en route to Kikung-shan, passing through, and so far as I can gather the situation is as follows:

Excessive rain caused a break in the railway bridge at Shabohden 20 li south of Shungchu, Chihli, about 10 days ago. Traffic on the Kihnan line was interrupted for some days, but has been resumed for nearly a week. Later a big wash out occurred on the Lunghai line by which route our Shanghai mails travel (line running between Hsuehshen and Chongchow). I have not been able to ascertain the extent of the damage done, but things must be improving, for mails are now beginning to come through again, though subject to considerable delay. The farmers, after reaping excellent wheat and barley harvests, have had sufficient rain to sow their autumn crops, but the rainfall here has not been at all excessive, though the heat has been as much as most of the summer.

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad

FIGHTING, LOOTING, OPIUM ARE RAMPANT IN SHENSI

Business Is Suspended While
Soldier-Bandits Net Their
Plunder

China Press Correspondence
Sanyuanhsien, Shensi, June 25.—Conditions in this province do not seem to be getting any better. About ten days ago Fan Lao-er, who has been in possession of the South mountains near the Tungwan Pass, paid a visit to Tungwan and held the place for five days against government troops; then his ammunition gave out so he looted the place and left for his mountain retreat. Mail did not come through to Sian for three days.

Military Governor Chen, who left to fight Goh Glen at Weihanhsien in April has not yet returned to the city. It is reported that he received a bullet wound in the leg when his horse was shot dead. No progress seems to be made by either side. Fan Lao-er still holds the south mountains while Goh Glen and Hu Lih-seng command all roads leading to Sian from the north, and they occupy all territory north of the Wei River, unless it is a small section where fighting is now taking place.

South of the Wei River, the Governor has had the farmers go in for opium poppy growing. Hundreds of patches can be seen between the Wei River Crossing, below Gaoilinghsien and Sianfu. The purpose, it is stated, for growing the weed is the Governor needs war funds and for each mow a tax is collected amounting to about ten dollars. Half of this is paid when the seeds sprout and the balance when the crop is harvested. The head office handling the business for the government is the Shan Hou Ching Cha Dhu in Sian. At the city gates special offices for investigation have been established.

On both sides of the Wei River business is dead. It seems no one dare make a move which would indicate that they have money for should they do this they would at once be called upon for a loan. North of the river in the Sanyuan district a tax has been levied upon the farmers amounting to four catties straw, two and a half catties of grain, and about six taels cents for each Chinese acre. The gates of the small villages are bricked and mudded up so that it will not be quite as convenient for soldiers who are constantly passing to and fro to molest the people. The people go out and in through small gates and in some of the places tunnels are used.

Shensi soldiers belonging to the Governor are not willing to fight their old friends who have turned revolutionary. They say that they will fight against Honan soldiers or the men who have queues. At the Wei River Crossing they converse with each other quite freely across the river. A goodly number of the governor's soldiers desert and when leaving are sure to take a full load of ammunition along. The people are in a sad plight and hoping that this awful condition will not last long.

EMPRESS HERE TODAY

The tender bringing up passengers from the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan is expected to reach the Customs jetty at 9.30 o'clock this morning.

Anlan In First Trip Up River To Chungking

Reuter's Pacific Service
Ichang, July 5.—The ss. Anlan, the first merchant ship to proceed to Chungking this year, has made a successful round trip. On the journey up river she was heavily fired on in Wuchang Gorge, but the damage done was not important. The return journey was uneventful, the time taken being very creditable.

COMING BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS IS NOT FEARED

Worst Long-Range Guns Can
Do Is Damage
City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, July 2.—In view of the probability of a resumption of the bombardment of Paris in connection with the next great German offensive, it is pointed out that the dangers from such a bombardment should not be exaggerated. The guns sometimes burst and soon wear out. Up to the present three guns have been mounted and have fired altogether fewer than 250 shots. If one shot per minute was fired the bombardment would only last a single day. Some damage would be done but any idea of the destruction of Paris is assured while the moral effect would be nil.

TANK WEEK IN TOKIO RAISES MILLION YEN

One Japanese Alone Gives Yen
300,000; Campaign Is Opened
In Yokohama

Reuter's Pacific Service
Tokio, July 6.—Tank Week here will end on Sunday. It has been a great success, as it is believed that the total subscription will exceed 1,000,000 Yen. A single Japanese has subscribed 300,000 Yen. A Tank Week opens in Yokohama on Monday.

ARABS CAPTURE CITY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, July 6.—An official despatch from Palestine reports: The Arabs of the Hedjaz attacked and captured Kalaat-el-Ahmar on June 28 and took sixty prisoners.

Wilson Sums Up Aims Of Allies

(Continued From Page 1)

draw today. This is surely a fitting place from which calmly to look upon our task that we may fortify our spirits for its accomplishment, and this is an appropriate place from which to avow, alike to the friends who look on and to the friends with whom we have the happiness to be associated in our action, the faith and purpose with which we act.

"This then is our conception of the great struggle in which we are engaged. The plot is written plain upon every scene and every act of the supreme tragedy.

People Against War Lords

"On the one hand stand the peoples of the world—not only the peoples actually engaged but many others also who suffer under mastery but cannot act, peoples of many races and in every part of the world—the people of stricken Russia still among the rest, though they are for the moment unorganized and helpless.

"Opposed to them, masters of many armies, stands, isolated and friendless, a group of governments who speak no common purpose but only selfish ambitions of their own by means of which none can profit but themselves and whose people are fuel in their hands governments which fear their people and yet are for the time their sovereign lords, making every choice for them and disposing of their lives and fortunes as they will, as well as the lives and fortunes of every people who fall under their power—governments clothed with the strange trappings and primitive authority of an age that is altogether alien and hostile to our own.

"The past and present are in deadly grapple and the peoples of the world are being done to death between them. There can be no compromise, no half-way decision would

be tolerable, no half-way decision is conceivable.

Four Objects of Associated Peoples
"These are the ends for which the Associated Peoples of the World are fighting and which must be conceded to them before there can be peace:

"Firstly, the destruction of every arbitrary power, anywhere, that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world or, if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"Second, the settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement, or political relationship upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"Thirdly, the consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct towards each other by the same principles of honor and respect for the common laws of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern states in their relations with one another to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and

mutual trust established upon the handsome foundation of mutual respect for right.

"Fourth, the establishment of an organization of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of the free nations will check every invasion of right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every international readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned.

Reign of Law Desired

"These great objects can be put into a single sentence: What we seek is the reign of law based upon the consent of the governed and sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

"These great ends cannot be achieved by debating and seeking to reconcile and accommodate what statesmen may wish with their projects for balances of power and of national opportunity. They can be

realized only by the determination of what the thinking peoples of the world desire with their longing hope for justice and for social freedom and opportunity.

"I can fancy that the air of this place carries the accents of such principles with peculiar kindness. Here were started forces which the great nation against which they were primarily directed at first regarded as a revolt against its rightful authority, but which it has long since seen to have been a step in the liberation of its own people as well as the people of the United States and I stand here now to speak—speak proudly and with confident hope—of the spread of this revolt, this liberation, to the great stage of the world itself. The blinded rulers of Prussia have roused forces they knew little of, forces which once roused can never be crushed to earth again, for they have at their heart the aspiration and purpose which are deathless and of the very stuff of triumph."



GUARD
AGAINST

PRICKLY HEAT

BY USING

LIFEBOU

ROYAL DISINFECTANT

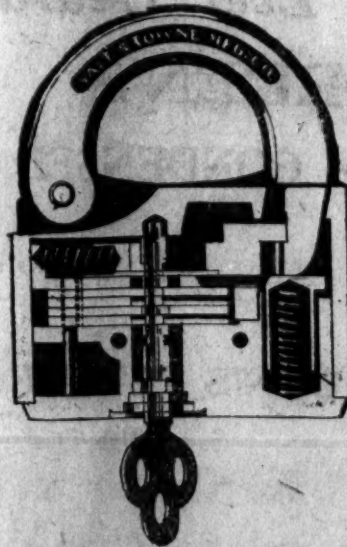
SOAP

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Declares There Will Be No Bolshevism In U.S. After War

Prediction That Sane Forces Of Organised Labor Will Prevent Revolutionary Overturning Of Order

By Ralph M. Easley
Chairman Executive Council, National Civic Federation.

It seems a profound thing to say that at the close of the war we shall not go back to old conditions; that all of our time-honored institutions have been shaken up; that we are going forward to revolutionary conditions; that labor, which has been "pressed down," is going to come into its own—in fact, is going to control our industrial institutions; and that the "brotherhood of man" is going to be "democratized of industry" is going to be realized.

The editor of a high-class conservative magazine was asked recently as to the radical tendency, which has been observed of late in his publication, in articles on the war and on Russia. His answer was: "But don't you know it is coming?" When asked: "What is coming?" he replied in a vague and helpless way: "Oh, Government ownership, industrial democracy, and so forth. The working people are going to take industrial institutions into their own hands. The Man with the Hoe is coming into his own. It is the drift of the times. It is in the people's mind. Why do we publish radical articles? Our magazines? We are merely seeking to meet the public need and to express what the public is feeling." He was oblivious of the fact that he is helping to build up that very sentiment by catering to it. When some remark was made about Bolshevism in the United States, he rejoined:

"We do not stand for extreme radicalism; that is not what I mean, but most people recognize this rising tide. That was indicated by Schwab's recent speech."

Just what is it that labor is likely to demand at the close of the war? What part of labor has ideas at all in common with the American Bolsheviki?

Let us take, in the inverse order of their numerical importance, (1) the I. W. W. (the counterpart of the Bolsheviki of Russia); (2) the Socialist Party; and (3) organized labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor and the railway brotherhoods.

The I. W. W. claim numerically all the way from 50,000 to 200,000 members, the 200,000 being a sweeping inclusion of every migratory worker from whom at any time during the season they have succeeded in extracting a dollar or more for their cause. Thousands of their so-called members have no understanding of the I. W. W. philosophy and would repudiate it if they had. They would as readily have joined the Salvation Army as the I. W. W. (as was stated by Solidarity, their official organ) if the Salvation Army had come along all the opportune moment when injustice was being done them by some hard-hearted and vicious minded employers. The actual membership of this body was testified to before the Industrial Relations Commission by their Treasurer as 16,000 at a time when they were claiming a half million in their papers.

The Socialist Party in 1912 cast 900,000 votes which they claimed as Socialist, but having no law, they admitted represented only the vote of the disgruntled Republicans, Democrats, and the Populists who "had no other place to go," but they had at that time in dues paying membership of only 150,000. However, a referendum taken within the last year on their war platform adopted at St. Louis, after a hard fought campaign, showed that in their halls and through their press, produced less than 22,000 votes.

The 150,000 votes for Hillquit in the recent New York Mayoralty campaign, or the Victor Berger vote of 110,000 for United States Senator in Wisconsin, have no significance in indicating Socialist strength.

The American Federation of Labor and the Railway Brotherhoods have in round numbers over 3,000,000 members, every man being a real wage earner—they having no lawyer, or college professor, or preacher, or social settlement worker membership. With these larger organizations, the labor members of the I. W. W. and Socialists combine in the ratio of 2 to 100. And yet there are very many good people who talk glibly about the I. W. W. and Socialists representing the real labor movement because they reach down and get "the poor unskilled devil" who has no chance in the conservative craft organizations. These people are utterly oblivious of the fact that the American Federation of Labor has fifty times as many unskilled workers in its organization as have the others named, and that it is spending more and more money every year in organizing these classes.

What are the differences in the philosophies and aspirations of these three movements? The I. W. W. is going to demand at the close of the war that they are not demanding now? In other words, what are going to be the startling, hair-raising changes that are coming to so many good people from their sleep? To make clear the differences between these three movements, let us take a concrete example.

The General Electric Company at Schenectady, let us say, has 20,000 employees. The Socialist Party would say to it, "This property is not yours. Through exploitation of the workers you have robbed them of the value represented in this property, and in the name of justice we demand that the State confiscate it and run it as it runs the Post Office. In other words, the 20,000 employees would be the employees of the Government, as the letter carriers and the mail clerks now are."

The I. W. W. would say, "We agree with the Socialists that 'property is robbery, and that the wage system, profits, and interest should be abolished.' But they want the State abolished too; what they want is that these 20,000 'wage slaves' should confiscate the property and run the factory themselves in their own sweat and blood. This is just the philosophy that the Bolsheviki tried to put in practice at Petrograd with not surprising results."

The trade union movement says to the General Electric Company: "We believe in your right to own this property. We believe also in your right to earn sufficient profit to enable you to pay good wages for reasonable hours of work done in sanitary surroundings, and that our wages should be sufficient to enable us to save for a rainy day to educate our children and to live in comparative comfort, with some of the luxuries of life. We insist further upon the right of

reduced to a minimum, because there are now plenty of laws and machinery for seeking out these treacherous persons and handing them over to the firing squad.

Under the war stress organized labor has patriotically joined hands with the employers of the country in the attempt to keep the wheels going in order that their sons and our sons at the front may not be without the equipment and supplies necessary to meet the great enemy. The effect of this coming together for such a patriotic purpose is naturally breaking down many barriers between the organized labor movement and the employers; and instead of promoting class hatred, which the American Bolsheviki hoped it would do, the war situation is having just the reverse effect.

A striking illustration of this can be found in the recent industrial program adopted jointly by the thousands of unorganized employees of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the officials of that corporation. A still more striking example is seen in the conferences now being announced between Mr. Gompers and other officials of the American Federation of Labor, on the one side, and the officials of the United States Steel Corporation and other independent steel manufacturers, on the other side. The United States Steel Corporation has for ten years consistently refused to have any relations with organized labor, but patriotism now brings these antagonistic forces together, much to the disgust of the "highbrow" promoters of revolution.

More employers are daily saying: "I am going to look after my men. If they want to join a union, they may do so. If they do not want to join a union, I am going to see that they are protected from unfair and arbitrary foremen and superintendents by permitting them to have their own committees to take up matters." Many great establishments (both union and nonunion concerns) are reorganizing the humanitarian departments of their plants, known as welfare work. In fact, the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation is swamped with calls for help to improve working conditions in big plants throughout the country.

Thus it is that I assert that the labor movement of this country—the real bona fide movement, as well as the spurious and the fake—will be demanding at the close of the war just what they are demanding now: the former, a condition of things that will permit them, through the power of their organization, (which power will be tremendously greater at that time because of its increased membership), to secure just wages, fair hours, sanitary working conditions, and wholesome living surroundings—while the latter will go on with their interminable jargon about the producer taking over the product, the worker confiscating the industry, and the democratization of industry generally.

Changes after the war? Yes! A better and higher civilization! Yes! Socialism, I. W. W. Bolshevism, anarchy? No! That is my firm conviction.

Rubber Outputs

	May	June
Alma	32,000	32,000
Amherst	3,411	1,590
Anglo-Dutch	60,000	50,000
Anglo-Java	143,000	120,000
Ayer Tawah	24,827	28,018
Batu Anan	21,199	18,883
Bukit Tol Alang	10,282	10,128
Bute	4,242	4,242
Chemper	10,900	10,300
Chemor	18,311	18,245
Cheng	16,622	15,745
Consolidated	51,292	50,253
Dominion	40,274	43,312
Gula Kalumpung	82,400	83,500
Shipped to London	149,995	—
Java Consolidated	65,000	58,000
Kamunting	18,418	20,019
Kapala	9,811	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	8,920	9,900
Kota Bahroe	37,454	38,591
Kroewoek	44,000	43,000
Liangt	78,915	78,915
Padang	23,000	25,500
Permatang	6,335	—
Pengkalang	12,261	10,065
Repah	15,000	12,000
Samangaya	—	—
Senambu	12,411	14,407
See Kee	—	—
Senawang	20,942	22,535
Shanghai-Klebang	13,099	14,650
Shanghai-Kepayan	15,769	—
Shanghai-Seremban	10,907	11,021
Shanghai-Pahang	14,394	17,477
Shanghai-Sunatna	57,620	70,530
Sua Mangris	—	—
Sungala	11,739	9,419
Sungai	22,256	23,012
Taipang	12,550	—
Tanah Merah	31,000	34,000
Tebong	7,000	7,250
Tlobi	4,712	4,530
Ziangbe	69,000	67,000

Hankow Market

Hankow, July 3, 1918.
Finance and Money Market.
We have to report another quiet week, with but very little doing. Taels T.T. on Shanghai remained easy with the Chinese market about 96.7 and foreign banks sellers at shipping point.

There does not appear to be any improvement in the situation generally so far as the moving of Piece Goods and Yarn into the interior is concerned, and demand on Shanghai is naturally very limited in consequence.

Dollars are firmer, closing at 70.1 Buyers and 70.3 Sellers. Chinese Market Interest: 6 percent. Changsha exchange: 48 (nominal).

Exports.
The position at this market is unchanged, business continuing extremely dull with practically nothing doing. Most commodities are now quite out of season. The Wood Oil market remains very firm with no Sellers owing to shortage of supplies. It is reported that the China Grass market has been opened at a high figure, but at the close prices were on the decline. Cotton is firmer and prices for this have advanced.

Imports.
This market is all very quiet. Prices for Greys appear weaker, but those for Whites remains strong. There is but little business passing.

Crowder's Message To Men Of 21

Washington, June 4.—General Crowder, protest marshal, today issued the following address to the men of twenty-one who will register tomorrow:

"On the 5th day of June, 1917, just one year ago tomorrow, occurred one of the most memorable events in the history of democratic institutions."

"On that day ten million self-governed young Americans marched quietly to the polls, and in a voice that was heard around the world registered their invincible determination to preserve for themselves and their posterity the blessings of the liberty with which they have been so richly endowed."

"A year has passed. Many of these men are now on the battlefields of France, and on tomorrow, the 5th of June, that voice will have found its echo when one million more will rally to their support."

"The nation is engaged in a struggle for its existence. Our activities have been diverted from the normal peace time channels, and the energy of those who remain at home is being directed, more closely every day, toward the accomplishment of the things upon which our armies must depend, and without which success is impossible."

"Every American must do his duty in this great crisis, even though he remains at home. Those who are of such an age and condition in life that they may, without detriment to the economic support of the army, actively oppose themselves against our enemy on the European battlefields are indeed privileged."

"Most of the men who register tomorrow will be so classified, and I have no hesitancy in predicting that their services will win for them the undying affection of a proud and grateful nation."

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	Hongkong	Antilochus	—	—
June 11	Manila	Basile Dollar	—	—
June 15	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	San Peh S.N.
June 18	Ningpo	Chingchow	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 6	Chinwangtao	Dafukuzou	Jap.	—
June 13	Chinwangtao	Fukukun Maru	Jap.	—
June 29	Chinwangtao	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	—
June 11	Hankow	Hanping	Chi. N.Y.P. Iron	—
June 19	Tsingtao	Hokushin Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	—
July 3	Chefoo	Hsintah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	—
June 10	—	Isoco	—	—
June 10	N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	—
June 15	—	Kalo Maru	Jap.	—
June 17	Dalny	Koun Maru	Jap. K.M.A.	—
July 6	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	—
July 4	Chefoo	Koonshing	Br. J.M. & Co.	—
June 28	Chinwangtao	Koyo Maru	Jap.	—
July 3	Japan	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	—
June 28	Japan	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	—
June 28	Hankow	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.	—
June 27	Japan	Nishio Maru	Jap.	—
July 2	Newchwang	Nagata Maru	Jap.	—
July 4	Japan	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	—
June 25	Japan	Shoyei Maru	Jap.	—
June 28	Hankow	Santien Maru	Jap.	—
July 6	Japan	Siangyan Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	—
July 6	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 3	Jap. S. Shokai	—
July 6	Japan	Sapporo M. No. 6	Jap. S. Shokai	—
July 6	Japan	Sinkang	Br. B. & S.	—
July 6	Tientsin	Tungwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	—
June 11	Dalny	Taiten Maru	Jap.	—
June 15	Japan	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	—
June 22	Swatow	Taisang	Br. J.M. & Co.	—
June 27	Hankow	Tenyo Maru	Jap. Alexander	—
July 4	Chefoo	Taishun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	—
July 4	Singapore	Vondel	—	—
June 11	Chinwangtao	Yeiho Maru	Jap. S. Shokai	—

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Mas	Commander
ODW	Aug. 15	Hankow	D de Lagre	Fr. g-b.	—	—	—	McFater
SD	June 1	Cruise	Monocory	Am g-b.	190	—	—	—
WTW	Oct. 27	T'iao	Nightingale	Br. s	—	—	—	—
OD	May 29	Europe	Palor	Am g-b.	190	2	46	H. Telano
SD	June 11	Carise	Teal	Er. g-b.	—	—	—	—
SD	May 18	Carise	Toba	ap. g-b.	—	—	—	—
YTPDW	May 10	Carise	Woodlark	Br. s-b	150	6	24	—

COTTON MARKET

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo.—Mr. C. H. Tricker.
Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo.—Miss H. N. French, Messrs. Reuter's Service.
London, July 3.—Today's Cotton prices were:
Good Middling Americans... 32.92d.
July... 31.95d.
October... 31.14d.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Kiukiang from Hongkong.—Messrs. MacInnes, Ramsdew, Boodes and Rigge.
Per L.C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow.—Mrs. H. C. Pearce, Mrs. Mary, and Mr. W. S. Dupree.
Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow.—Messrs. King, Watson and Carey.
Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow.—Mr. and Mrs. Doris, Miss Hester and Mrs. Offmeyer.
Per C.M. s.s. Kwangshang from Hongkong.—Messrs. F. Davis, W. Olsen and J. Hughes.
Per C.N. s.s. Tungchow from Tientsin.—Mr. P. Morton.
Per C.N. s.s. Luanyi from Hankow.—Mrs. Kousse, Misses Rounie, Smith and M. L. Laeli and Mrs. W. S. Fleming.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN"										MAIN LINE.				ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"									
STATIONS		Local	Fast R	Slow	Goods & Freight	Local	Ex-press R	Local	Local	STATIONS		Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Goods & Freight	Ex-press R	Local				
Shanghai North	dep.		7.35	9.00	10.00		14.50	15.50		Zahkou	dep.			6.30	7.55		9.20	14.10	15.30				
Jiashui	dep.		7.51	9.15	10.23		15.06	16.06		Hangchow	dep.			7.00	8.30		10.00	14.35	15.05				
Suowen	dep.		7.58	9.23	10.38		15.13	16.18		Changsu	dep.			8.04	9.48		11.40	15.20	17.25				
Lungshue Junction	dep.		8.15	9.40	10.53		15.30	16.19		Yehai	dep.			8.41	10.31		12.39	15.51	18.40				
										Kaishan	dep.			7.15	9.28	11.22	14.19	16.30	19.39				
Shanghai South	dep.		7.45	9.10	10.20	13.35	15.00	16.00	17.55	Kaishan	dep.			7.48	9.53	11.55	14.48	16.52					
Lungshue Junction	dep.		8.15	9.40	10.53	13.52	15.30	16.29	18.12	Sungking	dep.			9.05	10.47	12.59	16.08	17.40					
										Lungshue Junction	dep.	8.18	10.33	11.38	14.08	15.33	17.23	18.23					
Sungking	dep.		8.59	10.48	12.02		16.07	17.42		Shanghai South	arr.	8.35	10.50	11.55	14.25	15.50	17.40	18.40					
Kaishan	dep.		9.51	11.52	13.28		16.58	18.49															
Kaishan	dep.		7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35		17.22	19.20														
Yehai	dep.		8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50		17.53		Lungshue Junction	dep.			10.30	11.35	14.05		17.18	18.20				
Changsu	dep.		9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50		18.24		Suowen	dep.			10.39	11.44	14.14		17.28	18.29				
Hangchow	dep.		11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30		19.19		Jiashui	dep.			10.46	11.51	14.21		17.37	18.38				
Zahkou	arr.		11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00		19.35		Shanghai North	arr.			11.00	12.05	14.35		17.55	18.50				

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU

	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Konzenchiao	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00
Zahkou	arr.	—	9.40	12.10	—	16.55	—

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE.

	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Zahkou	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35
Hangchow	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Kenshangmun	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Konzenchiao	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

Launch Services

TODAY
The tender Alexandra, conveying passengers on board the R.M.S. Empress of Japan will leave the Customs Jetty at 8.30 a.m.
The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

NEW SHIPMENT

RAND McNALLY'S WAR MAPS

No. 1:—Ostend to St. Quentin.
No. 2:—St. Quentin to St. Mihiel.
No. 3:—St. Mihiel to Swiss Border.
No. 4:—Present Battle Line and farthest advance of Germans.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 8, 1918.
Money and Bullion
 Sovereigns: Bank buying rate.
 @ 48 1/2 = Tia. 4.25
 @ 7.25 = Mex. \$5.80
 Gold Dollars: buying rate.
 @ 112 1/2 = Tia. 89.09
 @ exch. 7.25 = Mex. \$122.21
 Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.5
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tia. 282
 Copper Cash: per tael 1310
 Peking Bar: —
 Native Interest: .09

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver: 48 1/2
 Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
 Market Rate of Discount: —
 3 m. — %
 4 m. — %
 6 m. — %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
 Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 27.25
 Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. \$4.76
 Consols: 1/2

Exchange Opening Quotations
 London: T.T. 4/8 1/2
 Demand 4/8 1/2
 India: T.T. 31 3/4
 Demand 31 3/4
 Paris: Demand 646
 New York: T.T. 112
 Demand 112 1/2
 Hongkong: T.T. 70 1/2
 Japan: T.T. 47
 Batavia: T.T. 21 1/2

Banks Buying Rates
 London: 4 m/a. Ctd. 4/10 1/2
 Demand 4/8 1/2
 India: 4 m/a. Ctd. 4/10 1/2
 Demand 4/8 1/2
 Paris: 4 m/a. Ctd. 4/10 1/2
 Demand 4/8 1/2
 New York: 4 m/a. Ctd. 112 1/2
 Demand 112 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR JULY.
 HK. Tia. 3.81 @ 4/8 1/2
 1 @ 443 France 7.16
 0.80 @ 111 1/2 Gold 51
 1 @ 471 Yen 2.36
 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.94
 1 @ — Roubles —
 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50

Stock Exchange

Shanghai, July 8, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Langkats Tia. 14.00
 Kungyik Cotton Tia. 15.25
 New Eng. Tia. 20.50
 Shanghai Docks Tia. 124.50
Unofficial
 S.M.C. 6% Debs. 1916 and 1918 Tia. 90.00
 S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1918 Tia. 100.00
 Sumatra Tia. 65.00
 Far Eastern Insurance Tia. 22.00
 Kungyik Cotton Tia. 15.25
 New Eng. Tia. 20.50
 Yangtseepoo Insurance Tia. 195.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Shanghai, July 8, 1918.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Shanghai Lands 6% 1909 Debs. Tia. 91.00 cash
 Telephone Tia. 77.50 cash

BANK OF ENGLAND

London, July 3.—According to the latest returns:
 The Bank of England rate of discount is 5 percent.
 The Proportion of Reserve to liabilities is 15 percent.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S" PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZER & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$555 B.
Chartered	471
Russo-Asiatic	R. 350
Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$330 B.
North China	Tia. 125 B.
Union of Canton	\$750 B.
Yantai	\$190 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tia. 22 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$132 B.
Hongkong Fire	\$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tia. 136
Indo-China Def.	135 1/2 B.
"Shell"	Tia. 22 1/2
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tia. 22 1/2
Shanghai Tug (D)	Tia. 22 1/2
Mining	
Kaiping	Tia. 10 1/2 B.
Oriental Cons.	27 1/2 B.
Philippine	Tia. 5.50
Raub	\$2.40 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$125 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tia. 124 B.
New Eng. Works	Tia. 20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tia. 72 B.
Hongkong Wharf	\$85 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tia. 71 B.
China Land	Tia. 66
Shanghai Land	Tia. 70 1/2 B.
Weilwei Land	Tia. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tia. 112 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tia. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tia. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-w.	Tia. 177 1/2 B.
E-w. Pref.	Tia. 97 1/2
Laou-kung-mow	Tia. 120 B.
Oriental	Tia. 53 1/2 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tia. 147 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tia. 15 B.
Yangtseepoo	Tia. 8.50 B.
Yangtseepoo Pref.	Tia. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tia.	Tia. 23
China Sugar	\$82 B.
Green Island	\$6.80
Langkats	Tia. 14 B.
Major Bros.	Tia. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tia. 65
Stores	
Hall and Holt	\$13 1/2 B.
Llewellyn	\$30
Lane, Crawford	\$31
Moutrie	\$5.10 B.
Watson	\$13 1/2
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tia. 8 1/2
Amherst	Tia. 0.30 B.
Anglo-Java	Tia. 6 1/2 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tia. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tia. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tia. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tia. 2 B.
Bute	Tia. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tia. 1.02 1/2
Chempedak	Tia. 9
Cheng	Tia. 2.10
Consolidated	Tia. 1.80 B.
Domination	Tia. 5 B.
Gula Kalumpung	Tia. 6.10
Java Consolidated	Tia. 10 1/2
Kamunting	Tia. 5 1/2
Kapala	Tia. 0.50
Kayang	Tia. 27
Kata	Tia. 1 1/2
Kota Bahros	Tia. 4 B.
Kroewek Java	Tia. 10 B.
Padang	Tia. 11 1/2
Pengkalan Durlan	Tia. 5
Permatia	Tia. 2 1/2
Ropah	Tia. 92 1/2
Samagagas	Tia. 0.65 B.
Seokoo	Tia. 6
Semambu	Tia. 1.05
Sonawang	Tia. 6 1/2 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tia. 7
Shanghai Malay	Tia. 0.70
Shai Malay-pref.	Tia. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tia. 1 B.
Sungala	Tia. 1.05
Sungel Duri	Tia. 9
Sua Manggis	Tia. 3 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tia. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tia. 0.50 B.
Talping	Tia. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tia. 0.90
Tebong	Tia. 11 1/2 B.
Ulobri	Tia. 2 1/2
Ziangbe	Tia. 3 1/2 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and B. Lumber	Tia. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tia. 10 1/2
Shai Elec. and Ass.	Tia. 64 1/2
Shanghai Trams	Tia. 22 1/2 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tia. 32
Horse Bazaar	Tia. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tia. 77 1/2 B.
Shai Telephone	Tia. 165
Shai Waterworks	Tia. 165

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

BAR SILVER

London, July 4.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2. Steady.

Previous Quotations, London, July 3:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2. Quiet.

London, July 2.—Today's Silver price were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48 1/2.

American Insurance slightly easier.

Quiet.

Bukit Toh Alang Estates Meets

The eight annual general meeting of the Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Estates, Ltd., was held yesterday in the offices of the general manager, 71 Seachuen Road. Mr. G. G. Wright, who also presented Messrs. Hugo Reiss and J. H. Osborne, directors, and shareholders representing 11,520 shares. The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read, the chairman said:

"Gentlemen, with your permission I will follow the usual custom and take the report and accounts as read. They have been in your hands for some days and you have no doubt already digested the very full information given in the report concerning the general working of the estates for the year 1917-1918, so it only remains for me to direct your attention to a few points of interest in connection with the old estate and to refer afterwards to the position of our new land at Kuala Kettil.

"With regard to the old estate, 64 acres have been added to the planted area since our last report, making the total up to 1,615 acres under rubber and completing the planting up of the estate; the remaining 38 acres consist of roads, building sites and land unsuitable for rubber. The total area of the 'Grants' to the company is 1,651-1R-252, the documents for which are lodged at the company's bankers in Penang.

"From the comparative statistics of the year's output and tapping, given in the report, you will notice that as a result of thinning out the output was 1,600 short of the estimate, and the same reason the yields per acre and per coolie show a slight decrease. During the year 7,560 trees were taken out at a cost under 14 cents per tree. This process will improve the bearing capacity of the remaining trees in the future, in the meantime the slight restriction of our estimated output incurred in keeping with the conditions ruling in the rubber market and the advice of the Rubber Growers' Association. I shall refer to this matter later.

"I regret that our accounts this year do not show a larger profit; but it has been a most difficult year and if we take into consideration the general rise in charges everywhere, the rest of the statistics may be taken as satisfactory. In common with most other companies our 'cost' products is higher; this is due to increased charges generally in the Straits, but in particular to the exchange at which local charges have to be taken to arrive at comparative figures in sterling and pence. F.O.B. cost includes this year a commission due to our manager under his new agreement on the result of his working. It is expected that there will be a slight reduction in costs this year but under present conditions it is difficult to state any approximate figure.

"The estimated output for 1918-1919 is lbs 192,000 only a slight increase on last year.

"Our average gross sale price for the year was 1s. 10d.70, and we have now outstanding a contract for the sale of 61 tons smoked sheet, delivery Singapore—1 ton monthly, April to December inclusive at 92 p. per picul.

"We also sold 2 tons; delivery 1 ton each May and June at 104 p. per picul and 2 tons for the same delivery at 103 p. per picul.

"Our production of smoked sheet has maintained its standard of 'fair average quality' and our manager and his staff are to be congratulated on their good work during this trying year.

"There has been very little trouble with pests and diseases and our labor force has been maintained adequate for all requirements. The estate is reported to be in good order throughout.

"Turning to the balance sheet, the only item which calls for explanation in the 'Kuala Kettil Extension Account' which takes the place of the 'new land deposit account' in last year's accounts. We have created a separate 'Property Account' and 'Development Account' for the 'Kuala Kettil Extension' in order that we may know exactly the amount expended on development there, in case a definite scheme for financing this undertaking, as asked for by your directors at our last general meeting should become necessary. The survey is not completed so the exact initial cost of the land is not yet known, but it will not exceed Straits \$8,900.00. We have spent on development to the end of March last \$7,356.36, particulars of this expenditure appears in the Kuala Kettil Development Account.

"Thirty acres were planted up to the end of March, 230 acres had been felled and a good burn obtained in January. Of this area 80 acres have been planted since the close of our accounts and the balance is in process of planting up. This 260 acres completes the program arranged at our last annual meeting. We propose this year to plant up a further 50 or 60 acres which will at least make our estate big enough to bear the cost of establishing one of our managers' assistants at Kuala Kettil with a view of future development.

"This is all that can be done at present and if present conditions are prolonged the upkeep of even this 300 odd acres is likely to prove a strain on the profits earned by the old estate and the original idea of partly financing this extension separately from the Bukit Toh Alang Estate may have to be adopted by your directors. I may tell you gentlemen that it is considered by the board of directors that the development of this land is most essential to the future success of the company. The old estate now full planted consisted largely of land originally under other cultivation than rubber, and though quite suit-

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Libert and Co., write as follows in their report for week ending July 5:—

Piece Goods
 With only three business days during the interval it is not surprising that the week's trade has been of an uninteresting character, being confined almost entirely to inter-native transactions of small importance. Unusually heavy rains along the lower Yangtze have interfered to a certain extent with the demand from the nearer ports but there is some evidence of a better enquiry from higher up the river where, apparently, active military operations have been suspended for the time being. It would appear that the main effort of the Northerners now to be made in Kwantung province and that there is accordingly some prospect of the Yangtze region being freed from further serious fighting. Should this prove to be the case it is not unlikely that trade should improve considerably in the coming Autumn months as stocks in the interior marts are known to be almost negligible.

Grey Shirtings 3 1/2 lbs.—A small business is made public in Three Friends at Tia. 4.80, Nine Boys at Tia. 4.70 and Red Stag at Tia. 4.60. Auctions firm.

9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—Tone of the market unchanged, with business reported in small parcels of the following:—Pighead at Tia. 6.55, Bridge at Tia. 5.80, and Palace at Tia. 5.70. Auction prices were fairly steady on the whole.

12 lbs. 3 1/2 inches.—Market quiet, only a few transactions being returned in Old Man at Tia. 7.25, and Soldier D. D. at Tia. 5.80. The auction chaps were firmer.

Jeans.—We hear of business in Three Stagheads 30 yds. at Tia. 6.25, and 40 yds. at Tia. 5.25.

White Shirtings.—Business in these has improved on a better enquiry from up river and the north, but prices are at anything a shade lower on the whole. Sales are reported.

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA

BUBBLING WELL

July 8th, 9th, and 10th.

"The Hunting of the Hawk"

A great Pathe Gold Rooster in Five Parts. A modern story and played in the heart of to-day's great whirl of life.

Also

Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

VERDUN GARDEN

474 Avenue Joffre 474

Musical Concert Every Afternoon at 5 p.m. by Foreign Orchestra

Open Air Cinema and Vaudeville

From 9 to 12 p.m.

Tonight The Celebrated World's Entertainer

DARNOL

Presenting New Attractions and Novelties

LEO DE MORENO

Introducing New Songs

"A MODERN MELNOTTE"

2 Parts Comedy

"ANGUISH"

Dramatic play in 2 parts

"THEY WERE ON THEIR HONEYMOON"

"NEIGHBORS"

Screaming Comedies

On Thursday, 11th July

Special Engagement of

MENDOZA DUO

The King and Queen of Dancers.

ISIS THEATRE

Tonight

"THE GREAT SECRET"

Metro Serial by Christy Cabanne featuring

FRANCIS BUSHMAN AND BEVERLY BAYNE

Showing Episodes 15 & 16 entitled:

"THE TEST OF DEATH"

"THE CRAFTY HAND"

Tonight

"THE MESSENGER OF DEATH"

Extraordinary Thrilling Story in 2 parts

Watch for

"THE SECRET KINGDOM"

A Colossal Serial Picture featuring the celebrated actor, CHARLES RICHMAN, and the American Beauty, DOROTHY KELLY.

turned in Blue Round Dragon at Tia. 3.50, Five Boys at Tia. 3.00, Blue Stag at Tia. 2.75, Red Stag at Tia. 2.75, Nine Bats at Tia. 2.65, Blue Phoenix at Tia. 2.50, Dragon Boat at Tia. 2.35, Cash at Tia. 7.95, Peacock at Tia. 7.85, Two Joss at Tia. 7.75, and Dragon and King at Tia. 5.75. Auction prices were in and out.

Sheetings.—A resale of a small parcel of Whitewash Doghead is returned at Tia. 7.45.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Enquiry has improved somewhat and prices on the whole are inclined to harden all round, especially for Fast Black Venetians.

Cotton.—Our market for the local staple has been fairly steady but without very much business transpiring. Quotations today are: Tungchow Tia. 37.50 to Tia. 38.00 according to quality, Steam Ginned at Tia. 36.00 to Tia. 35 1/2 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tia. 35.50 to Tia. 35.00. Shensi No. 1 is quoted at Tia. 37.50 and No. 2 quality at Tia. 36.00. In new season's Tungchow, for delivery October-November sales are reported at Tia. 34.00 to Tia. 34.50. Some 20,000 piculs are said to have been placed in the book. The latest Liverpool prices are quoted by Reuter as follows:—Good Middling American at 23.17 1/2, Egyptian Sakelaris at 23.22, and F. M. G. Bengal at 17.64, per lb.

Local Yarn. The indications of an improved tone reported in our last circular were but short lived and our market has again lapsed into a quiet state, prices, however, show a slight advance on previous quotations, sales reported being:—

16's—900 Bales Censor (heavy) at Tia. 145.00 to Tia. 144.00, 1,000 Bales Red Round Dragon at Tia. 145.00, 200 Bales Wedding at Tia. 145.00, 800 Bales Watermoon at Tia. 150.00, 20's—300 Bales Seven Stars and Temple at Tia. 148.00 to Tia. 148.50, 1,900 Bales Five Men at Tia. 152.50, 900 Bales Man and Goats at Tia. 152.50, 400 Bales Censor (heavy) at Tia. 155.00.

Indian Yarn.—Practically no business has been done during the week, sales being limited to the following:—

No. 10s—100 Bales Connaught at Tia. 131.00-131.50, and 100 Bales Phoenix at Tia. 135.50.

Japanese Yarn.—Prices have advanced about three taels per bale with the following transactions reported:—

No. 16s—400 Bales Woman at Tia. 151.50, 200 Bales Blue Fish at Tia. 153.00, 300 Bales Three Horses at Tia. 149.50 and 100 Bales Standing Horse at Tia. 145.00.

No. 20s—400 Bales Man and Fish at Tia. 154.00.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT

D. W. GRIFFITH'S GREATEST ALL STAR FEATURE FILM

"THE ESCAPE"

Founded on Paul Armstrong's play of that name.

Showing the escape of a woman from poverty and degradation, sin, suffering and sorrow, to a better life.

A TRAGEDY OF SLUMDOM FROM WHICH ONE WISER THAN THE REST ESCAPES IN TIME.

Produced in seven reels by

D. W. GRIFFITHS

The World's Greatest Moving Picture Director.

UNABLE TO OBTAIN WORK—SHE WENT TO THE SENATOR AND FOUND—"THE EASY WAY"

A photo drama written in the belief that all men are brothers and that human beings, collectively, are responsible for human beings, individually. A Drama of the eugenic science, showing many phrases of life—ranging from the realistic to the visionary, from poverty to affluence, from honor to supreme happiness. Civilization is as yet only half complete. As much and more remains to be done as has already been accomplished. YOU must bear your share of the burden and fight your part of the good fight.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.
 Capital £1,000,000
 Reserve Fund £2,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

Head Office:
 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C. 4.
 Court of Directors:
 Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
 Sir Duncan Carmichael.
 W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
 Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
 W. H. Neville Gochen, Esq.
 W. R. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.
 W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
 Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:
 The Bank of England.
 The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
 The London County and Westminster Bank Limited.
 The National Provincial Bank of England Limited.
 The National Bank of Scotland Limited.

Agencies and Branches:
 Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, Africa, China, and elsewhere.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.
 Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.
 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
 A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
 Reserves Frs. 50,000,000.00

Agencies and Branches:
 Bank of Indo-China, Saigon, Hanoi, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, Africa, China, and elsewhere.

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Pays-Bas; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking, operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00
 one-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
 Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
 General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

Head Office:
 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
 Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

Branches:
 In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In London: London County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.
 G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Starting \$15,000,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver 19,000,000
 \$34,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
 Head Office: HONGKONG
 Court of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman.
 G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
 F. C. Butcher, Esq.
 A. H. Compton, Esq.
 S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
 C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
 E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
 W. L. Patten, Esq.

Chief Manager.
 Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:
 Amoy, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, Africa, China, and elsewhere.

London Bankers:
 London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agents: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Local Bills Discounted.
 Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.
 A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully paid) 45,000,000
 Reserve Fund 26,950,000
 Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 2,500,000
 Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.
 Paris Office: 5, Rue Boudreau.
 London Office: 54, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:
 London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
 Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 For Eastern Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay, Harbin, Peking, Changhai, Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Newchwang, Tientsin, Dairen, Nikolayevsk, Vladivostok, Hailan, O-Amur, Yokohama, Hankow.

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.
 SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
 Local Bills Discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
 Safe Deposit Boxes.
 L. JEZERSKI, G. CARRERE, Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912
 Capital (fully paid) H.K. \$2,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund H.K. \$240,000.00
 Investment reserve fund H.K. \$40,000

Head Office:
 No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
 No. 2 Ningpo Road.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 C. C. WONG, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1918)

Authorized Capital \$80,000,000.00
 Paid-Up Capital 13,575,000.00
 Reserve Fund \$1,385,553.66
 Special Reserve Fund \$1,385,553.66

Head Office: PEKING
 Branches and Agencies:
 Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Harbin, Manchuria, Korea, Japan, India, Australia, Africa, China, and elsewhere.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
 SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-Up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
 London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
 Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
 JEAN JADOT
 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
 London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
 Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
 Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
 New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
 M. DEMETTS, Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880)
 Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed Yen 48,000,000
 Capital Paid-up Yen 42,000,000
 Reserve Fund Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
 The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
 The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
 The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay, London, San Francisco, Buenos Ayres, Los Angeles, Seattle, Calcutta, Lyons, Shanghai, Changhai, Manila, Shimoda, Dairen, Mukden, Singapore, Nagasaki, Sourabaya, Hongkong, New York, Tientsin, Honolulu, Osaka, Tokyo, Kailuen, Peking, Tientsin, Kobe, Rangoon, Tsingtau.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
 Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.
 Paid-Up Capital \$300,000.00
 Reserve \$15,000.00
 Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) \$3,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a specialty.
 Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.
 Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.
 Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.
 K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. \$5,500,000.00
 Undivided Profits U.S. \$1,248,000.00
 U.S. \$7,748,000.00

Head Office:
 55 Wall Street, New York
 National City Bank Building.

London Office:
 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:
 Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco, Bombay, London, Santo Domingo, Calcutta, Manila, Santiago de Cuba, Canton, Medellin, Caballeros, Cebu, Panama, Shanghai, Colon, Peking, Singapore, Hongkong, San Pedro de Macoris, Yokohama.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia, Petrograd, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Cuba, Santos, San Paulo, Moscow, Russia, Valparaiso, Montevideo.

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNT on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.
 H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NEDERLAND TRADING SOCIETY)
 Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
 Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
 Reserve Fund—
 Guilders 11,595,461 (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
 Head Agency: BATAVIA
 Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
 Bandjermasin, Padang, Soerakarta, Bandong, Palembang, Tebing-Tinggi, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Tegal, Djember, Penang, Telok-Betong, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Jilap, Hongkong, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Radia, Semarang, Langsa, Singapore, Makassar, Soerabaya, Medan.

London Bankers:
 National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
 Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.
 SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.
 B. G. J. WYBERG, Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
 N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
 Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager

2315 Manager. 4665 Compradore 2350 Gen. Office. 4691 Nights only 3536 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Cheikins Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)
 Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund \$250,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
 14, Peking Road.

Telephone Nos. 2513 and 2514

Branches:
 Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
 Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
 U. G. YAN, Sub-Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
 Subscribed Capital 1,135,000
 Paid-up Capital 583,500
 Reserve Fund 650,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Calcutta, Karachi, Penang, Colombo, Fort Louis, Galle, Koda Bahu (Mauritius), Delli (Kelantan), Rangoon, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Singapore.

Shanghai Branch:
 26 The Bund.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.
 R. D. YOUNG, Manager.

26 The Bund. 9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up Capital: Kuiping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
 50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
 35 Soochow Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
 Y. M. CHEN, Sub-Manager
 Support the Y.M.C.A. Campaign
 It's for better manhood.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
 N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
 Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA, Manager

2315 Manager. 4665 Compradore 2350 Gen. Office. 4691 Nights only 3536 General Office.

SHANGHAI BRANCH:
 8,411 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.
 Y. R. Sun, Sub-Manager.
 T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.
 Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
 Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Cheikins Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)
 Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital \$1,000,000.00
 Reserve Fund \$250,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
 14, Peking Road.

Telephone Nos. 2513 and 2514

Branches:
 Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4 per cent per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
 Chin Min, Sub-Manager.
 U. G. YAN, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rus.
Today							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tangchow	11.0	10.30				10.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	11.00					10.30
H'kong, Sapore, C'mbo, India,				AS.00			
Egypt & U. Kingdom & V. Sues	Train & Str.	21.70					21.00
River Ports...	Sekaki mart	10.70					10.30
Tientsin, Manchuria & Daluy	Sinkiang	11.00					10.30
Hongkong and Canton	Haasan	21.00					21.00
Chefoo	Toonan	21.00					21.00
Newchwang	Tailun	21.00					21.00
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsinsh	21.00					21.00
Hongkong and Canton							
Hongkong				11.30			
Hankow				17.00			
Singap.				18.00			
Peking and T'aitai (Every day	Train			2.00			17.00
T'aitai (Daily except Sunday)				10.00			
Tomorrow							
Moji	Kumano mart	10.00				11.00	10.30
Japan ports	Kumano mart	10.00	10.30				10.30
Swatow	Kailong	11.00	10.10				10.30
Swatow	Tamsui	11.00					10.30
River Ports...	Train & Str.	21.0					21.00
Thursday, July 11.							
N'saki, Kobe, Yokohama, Ca-				7.00			17.00
nada, U.S.A. & Europe							17.00
via Canada or U.S.A.							17.00
Nagasaki	Taigami m					20.00	17.00
do	do	6.00					17.00
Japan Ports...			11.3				15.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Train & Str.	21.70					21.00
River Ports	Suiyang	13.00					11.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton							
Friday, July 12.							
Moji	Omi maru					20.00	19.30
Japan Ports...	Omi maru	18.0					17.00
Saturday, July 13.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	9.00	9.00				8.00
Sunday, July 14.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada,							
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe,							
via Hon. Ishi	Hindjau			18.00			17.00
Tuesday, July 16.							
Moji	Chikusan maru						

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 13	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. C.P.R.	Br. C.P.R.
July 13	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	Br. C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Br. C.P.R.
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Br. C.P.R.
July 27	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Br. C.P.R.
Aug. 10	—	Vancouver	Montezuma	Br. C.P.R.	Br. C.P.R.
Aug. 15	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.N. Co.	Br. C.P.R.
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	Br. C.P.R.
Aug. 17	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Altai Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Br. C.P.R.
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Endoumar	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Br. C.P.R.
Aug. 17	—	Seattle, etc.	Swara Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Br. C.P.R.
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	Br. C.P.R.
Oct. 6	—	Vancouver	Montezuma	Br. C.P.R.	Br. C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 10	—	Mofu, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Nagasaki, Kobe, Y. Hama	Tatekuni Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 13	—	Mofu, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 15	—	Kobe	Sado Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 17	—	Mofu, Kobe & Osaka	Chikusen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 19	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 19	—	Nagasaki	Penna	Rus. R.V.F.	Rus. R.V.F.
July 20	—	Mofu, Kobe & Osaka	Chikushima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 22	—	Nagasaki, Kobe & Y. Hama	Chikushima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	—	—	Shokwa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	—	—	Port Said	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
—	—	—	Liverpool, etc.	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 9	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 9	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	Br. C.P.R.
July 9	—	Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
July 10	—	Foochow	Hsiao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 10	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
July 10	4.40	Ningpo	Hsin Ningbo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 10	—	Hongkong	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
July 10	—	Hongkong	Hsin Peking	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 10	—	Hongkong	Hsin Ningbo	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
July 10	—	Hongkong	Kaiyong	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
July 11	1.00	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Suiyang	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.
July 11	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.
July 11	—	Hongkong	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.
July 11	—	Hongkong	Montezuma	Br. C.P.R.	Br. C.P.R.
July 11	—	Hongkong	Key West	Br. C.P.R.	Br. C.P.R.
July 11	—	Hongkong	Nanking	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	—	Hongkong	Swara Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 11	—	Hongkong	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.
July 11	—	Hongkong	Endoumar	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 9	noon	W'wai, C'fao & T'sin	Koonshing	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 9	—	W'wai, C'fao & T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
July 9	—	Tungchow & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.	Jap. S.M.R.
July 10	—	Chetoo and Tientsin	Tai-shun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 10	—	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 10	—	Tungchow	Yoto Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.
July 11	—	Tungchow	Yekishin Maru	Jap. D.K.K.	Jap. D.K.K.
July 12	10.00	W'wai, C'fao & T'sin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
July 12	—	T'sin, Dairen, T'iao	Keisung Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	Jap. O.S.K.
July 13	—	Vladivostok	Penna	Rus. R.V.F.	Rus. R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangtse	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Singyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Br. H.O. S.S. Co.	Br. H.O. S.S. Co.
July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenbo	Br. J.M. & Co.	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangshin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
July 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nankin	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.

A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 8	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
July 8	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningbo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 8	—	Japan	Harold Dollar	Br. B. & S.
July 8	—	Swatow	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
July 8	—	Newchwang	Tamsui	Br. B. & S.
July 8	—	Hankow	Toonan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 8	—	Hankow	Poyang	Br. B. & S.
July 8	—	Hankow	Kiangtse	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 8	—	Hankow	Singyang Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 8	—	Hankow	Ningshao	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 8	—	Hankow	Kwangshai	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 8	—	Dairen	Sekaido Maru	Jap. S.M.R.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 8	—	London, etc.	Kamakura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 8	—	Swatow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.
July 8	—	D.L. S'ow, H'kong & C'ton	Wingsang	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 8	—	D.L. T'iao, W'wai, C'fao & T'sin	Esang	Br. J.M. & Co.
July 8	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Panyang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 8	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
July 8	—	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangtse	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 8	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
July 8	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningbo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 9, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.	HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kiangtse, Capt. J. A. Scott, will leave from N. Y. K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, July 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nankin Kiangtse No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3266.	HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Capt. J. Mathre, will leave on Friday, July 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.	HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nanking, Capt. J. Mathre, will leave on Friday, July 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.	HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nanking, Capt. J. Mathre, will leave on Friday, July 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
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For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nanking, Capt. J. Mathre, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.
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will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 9, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnahan, will leave on Wednesday, July 10, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer Hsiao, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nanking, Capt. J. Mathre, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 10, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Tientsin, Capt. J. Yiu, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Capt. Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, July 10, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Nanking, Capt. J. Mathre, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, July 11, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepoow wharf on July 10, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Mexico Maru, Capt. K. Komiyama, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepoow wharf on Aug. 28, at 10 a.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEL, CHEFOO & TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 9, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TSINGTAO.—The Steamer Note Maru, Capt. K. Miya, will be despatched on July 10. For Freight, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

NEWCHOWANG.—The Steamer Toonan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The Steamer Tientsin, Capt. Mcintosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 13, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA and SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Altai Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on August 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany shipment to U.S.A. For Freight, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Sailed from Shanghai

Kaga Maru	May 31
Hirano Maru	June 26
Yokohama Maru	June 18
Tamba Maru	July 5
Kamakura Maru	July 5
Shidzuoka Maru	May 10
Korea Maru	June 4
Siberia Maru	June 11
Colombia	June 22
China	June 24
Tenyo Maru	July 27
Venda	July 4
For Seattle	—
Swara Maru	May 19
Fushimi Maru	June 16
Kashima Maru	June 20
For Tacoma:	—
Arabia Maru	June 13
Africa Maru	June 17
For Manila:	—
Salmon Maru	July 1

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Lunen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungchow, Tungchow and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Weichang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEL, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOI, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunshing, Shengking, Yangchow, Sunshing and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m. The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Under-Signed, or from The International Shipping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone No. 77. Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
S.S. VENEZUELA July 20	S.S. ECUADOR July 27
S.S. ECUADOR Aug. 17	S.S. COLOMBIA Aug. 24

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA" 16,000 tons	"SANTA CRUZ" 15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY	
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For Colombo via Singapore and Ceylon	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
S.S. SANTA CRUZ AUG. 10	S.S. COLUSA AUG. 7
S.S. COLUSA Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

1-3 Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building. Telephone Central 5054 Cable Address "Solano"

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(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE For Marseilles AMERICAN LINE Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash. "MANILA MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, July 26, July 27 "ALTAI MARU" (15,000 tons) Capt. —, Aug. 13, Aug. 15

For Hongkong "CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, July 15, July 16 For Hongkong and Singapore "MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons) Capt. K. Miya, Aug. 27, Aug. 28

CHINA COASTING LINE For Tientsin "NOTO MARU" (1,300 tons) Capt. —, July 7, July 9 For Tientsin, Tientsin and Dairen "KEELUNG MARU" (1,500 tons) Capt. S. Imai, July 18, July 19

For Fochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao "KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, July 14, July 15 The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to: OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4234, 4235.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki Kobe and Yokohama	For Hongkong
Empress of Japan July 20	Empress of Japan July 9
Montage* July 21	Montage July 19
Key West Aug. 14	Key West July 20
Empress of Japan Sept. 14	Empress of Japan Sept. 2
Montage Oct. 5	Montage Sept. 21

Business and Official Notices

NOW READY

PART I: VOL. I.

The Racing Record

Subscription for 1918 including:
Part II, Vol. I. \$10.00
Part I, Vol. I. (each) \$ 7.50
(Part II will be published on or about 1st Jan., 1919)

For the above, please apply to
A. W. OLSEN, Compiler,
c/o Shanghai Race Club.

Applicants are requested to enclose remittances with orders.

The Racing Record is intended to serve as a local "Ruff's Guide to the Turf."

Size—Demy 8vo.; cloth bound.
Part I. contains about 450 pages with many illustrations of racing and historical interest.

It gives—
Complete records of every pony placed during 1917/1918 at Shanghai and Kiangwan, Owners' and Jockeys' Records, 1917/1918, Shanghai and Kiangwan.

Plans of the Race Courses, Racing information and data of interest to all patrons of the local Turf.

As only a limited number of copies are being printed early application is recommended.

18638

Shantung District

Postal Notification.

Reinforced concrete work connected with the building of the new Post Office at Tsien.

Tenders are invited for the reinforced concrete work connected with the Tsinan new Post Office building. Intending contractors may obtain plans and specifications from the Architect, Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, Tientsin or Shanghai, on payment of a fee of \$25.

Tenders for the contract are to be submitted not later than the 28th July to the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, Tientsin, under sealed cover and marked:
"Tender for re-inforced concrete work of the Tsinan Head Office."

Tenders will be opened at Tientsin at 11 a.m. on the 29th July in the presence of the tenderers.

E. TOLLEFSEN,
Postal Commissioner
for Shantung,
Chinese Post Office,
Tsinan, 4th July, 1918.

18655

Shantung District

Postal Notification.

Building of New Post Office at Tsinan

Tenders are invited for the construction of the Tsinan new Post Office. Intending contractors may obtain plans and specifications from the Architect, Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, Tientsin or Shanghai, on payment of a fee of \$25.

Tenders for the contract are to be submitted not later than the 28th July to the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, Tientsin, under sealed cover and marked:
"Tender for Tsinan Head Post Office."

Tenders will be opened at 11 a.m. at Tientsin, on the 29th July in the presence of the tenderers.

E. TOLLEFSEN,
Postal Commissioner
for Shantung,
Chinese Post Office,
Tsinan, 4th July, 1918.

18655

TURKISH BATH

and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, lumbago, neuralgia and alcoholic and nicotine poison.
15 years' experience in U.S.A.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2764. 25 North Szechuen Road.

Japanese Consulate-General

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 11th instant, and until the 10th September next, the office hours of this Consulate-General will be from 8 o'clock a.m. till noon.

A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General.

July 8th, 1918.

Customs Notification

No. 895.

The Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Friday, the 12th July, the day fixed by the Government as Commemoration Day.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Shanghai, 8th July, 1918.

18649

Compagnie Francaise de Tramways et d'Eclairage Electriques de Shanghai

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of an important lot of scrap materials, wrought and cast iron, copper, empty oil barrels, old electric fans, etc., etc.

Further information may be obtained and materials may be inspected on work days between 8 and 5 p.m. upon application at the Company's office, 75 Avenue Dubail.

Sealed tenders will be received up to July 10th instant.

M. COURSIER,
General Manager.

18627

For Sale

A few old coins (European). Only those interested need apply, to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

J.13.

For Sale

American "Extra" quality wired (Ribbed and mazed) glass. 3/4" thick spot, cargo. Apply to Box 58, THE CHINA PRESS.

J.13.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 280.

INVITATION OF TENDERS (090/5)

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 10th day of September, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 12,200 Charcoal Iron Boiler Tubes for Locomotives. Tender forms attached with drawing and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of \$5.00.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, June 27th, 1918.

18568

CARPETS OF EXCELLENCE

At the Lowest Possible Prices.

Come and See Us.

The HWA YING Factory—the largest and most modern of its kind—invites your inspection and patronage. We have a large stock of Tientsin carpets and rugs from which to choose. The best patterns manufactured from guaranteed quality sheep or camel hair. Our dyes are warranted fadeless. Customers' own designs made up to order.

Prices according to quality and size, from \$1.50 upwards or, by the square foot, at \$0.80 to \$1.40 per foot. For the convenience of our Patrons we have recently arranged an adequate and comfortable showroom. PLEASE PAY US A VISIT. We shall be pleased to show you our carpets and the method of manufacture. You will not be importuned to buy; we leave this matter to your judgement.

Our factory will be found on the NORTH side of PEKING ROAD, a little East of Shanhai Road Corner. The No. 18.

127 PEKING ROAD.
Beware of imitation Carpets—purported to be made from camel or sheep's wool—which are really manufactured from Hemp.
A Camel wool carpet will wear for 15 years.
A Hemp Carpet will wear for only 3 years.

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SUMMER
MONTHS
ALWAYS
USE
REYNELL'S
HIRANO
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Sole Agents

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Wholesale Hardware Merchants,
Building Contractors—
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Alcohol Fans, Spring Hinges and
Green Wire Cloth.

17997

Dr. James Yaking

Men's Diseases only

Hours: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Y. 282 North Szechuen Road

Special rates to men in uniform.

The Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.

WASTE OF WATER.

Owing to the non-arrival of pumping plant, etc., from England and the enormous increase in the consumption of water, the Company is compelled to invite the co-operation of consumers with the view to the prevention of waste and misuse of water and to supervise their servants in this respect.

Consumers are therefore earnestly requested to call the Company's immediate attention to any case of water running to waste that may come to their notice.

By Order of the Directors,
F. B. PITCAIRN,
Acting Secretary and
Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, 28th June, 1918.

18544

If you are going
to the

UNITED STATES

or
JAPAN

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

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18338

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

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(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1862)

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telegrams.

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prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

The Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of the ORIENTAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Yangtze Insurance Building (Third Floor), 26 The Bund, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of July, 1918, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th to the 12th day of July, 1918, both days inclusive.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged at the Company's Offices not less than 48 hours before the time of holding the Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 24th June, 1918.

18596

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 54 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

Dr. T. YAMADA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Tokyo, and

Enboku.)

Internal Medicine,

Children's Diseases.

Dr. K. HONMA,

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)

Women's Diseases,

Confinement, Surgery,

Skin Diseases.

General Diseases.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.

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No. 8 Quinsan Gardens

To let with board comfortable furnished rooms, with every convenience. Excellent cuisine, accommodation for table boarders. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET with board, by the day or month, comfortably furnished bedrooms, Western district, vicinity Country Club, for terms, apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

18640 J.14.

TO LET in Range Road, two large furnished or unfurnished rooms, with bathroom and kitchen. Apply to Box 64, THE CHINA PRESS.

18644 J.10.

TO LET: Central (in quiet location). Large, cool and well-furnished room with board for \$150 for two. Apply to Box 50, THE CHINA PRESS.

18617 J.11.

CENTRAL DISTRICT: To let, one large double bedroom with bathroom attached, terms moderate. Also vacancy for one or two table boarders. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, Flat 18.

18540 J.12.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by bachelor, Englishman, furnished room or rooms, with verandah and bathroom or small flat in Hongkew or Central district, no boarding house need apply. Address to Box 67, THE CHINA PRESS.

18648 J.11.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED American accountant wants position, at moderate salary. Apply to Box 63, THE CHINA PRESS.

18648 J.9.

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED by American Import firm, stenographer and typist. Reply giving details of past experience, and state salary required, to Box 65, THE CHINA PRESS.

18645 J.11.

WANTED: A smart outside salesman. Britisher preferred. Apply to Box 66, THE CHINA PRESS.

18646 J.11.

WANTED: College graduate to teach advanced mathematics in Chinese home, 2 hours in the morning throughout this summer. State experience and salary desired. Apply in writing to K.K.N., 22 Wayside Road.

18650 J.13.

WELL-EDUCATED man or woman wanted for special office work. Applicant must be proficient in English and mathematics. Teaching experience desirable. Pleasant work, easy hours, and fair salary. Permanent position for one who has right temperament and training. Address by letter describing education, to Box No. 60, THE CHINA PRESS.

18634 J.9.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms near Wayside tram. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

18574

Amusement Advertising;
will be found on
Page 10

LOST

LOST a brown and white pointer bitch. Will finder please communicate with Box 38, THE CHINA PRESS. Reward if necessary.

18641 J.11.

LOST: Between Thibet Road and St. George's Farm. One 5 Yen Gold Japanese coin and 1 single stone diamond pin. Finder will be rewarded. Return to Ledbury, c/o Gas Co.

18643 J.10.

LOST DOG. Will party who left dog at Dr. Ransom's garden on Avenue Joffre on Sunday please call for same at once at No. 4 Kinnear Road.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18578

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PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

18557 J.13.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.O. 159, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

STANDARD AMERICAN Caustic Soda—30 tons available for prompt shipment. Send offers to The Eastern Syndicate, 128A Szechuen Road, Phone 3255.

18638

WANTED: Second-hand two-seater car. Must be in good condition. Reply stating price, to Box 56, THE CHINA PRESS.

18631 J.10.

WANTED: Second-hand motorcycle, with or without side-car. Reply stating price to Box 55, THE CHINA PRESS.

18631 J.10.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY: One copy each of "Wooley's Written English" and "Stevenson's Treasure Island." Only the editions published by D. C. Heath and Co., Boston; wanted, either old or new will do. Replies to be sent to Box 59, THE CHINA PRESS.

18633

FOR SALE with Kennel, one (1) pointer bitch, well-bred; aged 14 months, has been shot over. Can be seen at anywhere No. 8 Quinsan Garden. C.F.C.

18629 J.9.

SELLING CHEAP: 1 doz. first-class rebuilt 12" Underwood typewriters. Fredk. Large & Co., 35 Canton Road. 1st floor.

18619 J.12.

ARTISTIC and attractive lettering for shop and window signs, showcards, posters, letterheadings, certificates, diplomas, bookcovers, etc. Monograms a specialty. Write Advertiser, Box 52, Chinese Post Office.

18618 J.9.

WANTED: Motor-cycle in good condition. Quote make, price and particulars to Box 49, THE CHINA PRESS.

18616 J.9.

WANTED to buy, Gentleman's wardrobe trunk and American cabin trunk. Apply to Box 51, THE CHINA PRESS.

18623 J.9.